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SHANGHAI ECONOMIC CHAOS

Plain Speaking By Chairman Of British Chamber

Situation Still Deteriorating

Shanghai, July 2. Shanghai's leading British business chief said today that China two years after the victory was still wallowing in an economic morass in which almost every element, including foreign business, was caught and hobbled.

Mr. John Keswick, head of Jardine Matheson and Co., told the British Chamber of Commerce today that economic conditions were still deteriorating in Shanghai and "further afield things are worse still."

In his annual report, Mr. Keswick, who is Chairman of the BCC, said inflation and chaotic trade, labour and taxation conditions were the millstones stopping China's recovery.

Foreign firms were still fighting to re-establish their pre-war businesses nearly two years after the end of the war.

The "unhappy partnership of the civil war and economic stagnation has brought misery, poverty, and distress to millions of innocent people."

In an oblique attack on the government regulations, Mr. Keswick said: "As a merchant I have faith in the ability of China's citizens to continue trade under conditions which would drive less resolute, ingenious and philosophical people to despair."

Inflation he said, "makes exports from China virtually impossible" and restrictions have brought about "enormous re-

duction in imports, the full effects of which are yet to be felt."

Serious Delays

Mr. Keswick attacked the apparent discrimination and serious delays in the issuance of trade permits saying "high-priced cars, radios and other luxury goods, officially prohibited and not available to a reputable importer, are arriving regularly here by illicit means."

Mr. Keswick, who was chairman before the war of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said the regulations not only hamper British and other foreign industrialists but "do not operate to the benefit of China."

The main obstacle to the revival of exports was the "completely unrealistic obligation" of foreign exporters to surrender foreign exchange from sales abroad to the Central Bank at the official rates.

On the labour front, he said that one of China's greatest assets—the abundance of cheap labour—may well become a thing of the past if living standards of the lower classes continue to rise too rapidly to keep up with corresponding increase in individual output.

Grim Situation

He said: "We are now back in the swirling currents heading for a situation wherein many business houses and factories may be unable to adjust income to overhead."

He attacked the "multiplicity of taxes on ordinary transactions as further discouragement to trade and to the dispersal of law engendered by the widespread breaches due to general mismanagement of their complicated provisions."

Mr. Keswick said that despite a promise, more than a year ago, by the National Government not to retain monopolistic companies, State-owned enterprises such as the Central Trust, China Silk, China Textile Development Corp. and China Petroleum Corp. continue to operate.

He concluded by saying that the best interests of China's trade were hindered under the "present rigid exclusionist policy" of the National Government toward foreign flag shipping which was still not permitted in China's coastal and inland waters. — Associated Press.

MACAO BOMB DISCOVERY

Macao, June 30. Two bombs were discovered by a servant while sweeping the floor in Mr. L. K. But's palatial residence at Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira. It is reported that the millionaire former opium monopolist has received threatening letters from the so-called "Overseas Youth Action Corps." — Our Own Correspondent.

Canton Bus Owners On Strike

Canton, July 1. Canton City buses struck this morning, because the municipal authorities refused their demand to raise fares, it is authoritatively learned.

Owing to the rapid rise of general commodity prices, the bus owners repeatedly appealed to the City Government to raise ticket prices from \$500 to \$1000 per passenger and from \$400 to \$800 per ticket for police and military personnel. But the authorities refused the demand.

The buses ceased to run this morning, leaving rickshaws, pedicabs and taxicabs as the only means of communication throughout the City. The general manager of the South China Bus Company, Mr. Huang Ching-jung, has made a personal appeal to all bus owners to resume traffic in a promise that he would do his best to secure a raise of ticket prices. Subsequently, a great portion of the buses resumed service this afternoon.

The City Government may concede an increase to \$800 and \$500.—KPN.

Haganah Aids Police

Jerusalem, July 1. At a press conference, the Jewish Agency announced that Haganah, the military underground organisation, has taken another step against terrorism by discovering and dismantling large land mines on the Jerusalem highway near Tel-Aviv.

Another large mine, containing 163 sticks of gelignite and two electric detonators, were found by police last night on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road.

All Jerusalem's sirens sounded this morning, stopping traffic and putting the city on the alert, following a report that there had been firing in the city, but the police found nothing. — Reuter.

Labour's Plan For Control Of Peers

London, July 2. A Labour Party victory at the polls in 1950 may ring the death knell for all legislative powers of the House of Lords, a high Government source indicated today.

He said Party leaders contemplate a platform plank calling for legislation to make it impossible for the House of Lords to reject a bill already passed by the House of Commons.

"It would in effect make Parliament an unicameral legislature," he said.

The proposal would leave the Lords with authority to "make recommendations" which the Commons could accept or reject as it saw fit.

Labour leaders also feel that in future hereditary peers should be deprived of their automatic right to a seat and vote in the House of Lords.

Despite the fact that some Labour legislation has been blocked by Conservative Lords, the Party does not contemplate any steps against the Upper House until after the next election.

The Labour Party's proposal also contemplates the "automatic" addition to the Lords of holders of certain offices "such as the Governor of the Bank of England," the spokesman said.

He added Party leaders were not "giving any consideration to an elective second chamber" to replace the appointive Lords. — United Press.

Munition Ship Explosion

Rome, July 1. Sixty people were killed today when an Italian military ammunition transport Panigaglia exploded in the harbour of Santo Stefano, about 160 kilometres north of Rome. Among the victims—11 Italians—were the crew and many dockers. — Reuter.

The death toll in Italy's worst peacetime disaster rose to 72 today as rescue workers found another four bodies in the wreckage of the Panigaglia.

The ship's entire complement, with the exception of the commander and three ratings who were ashore, was wiped out by the blast. Hope of saving five men trapped alive in the submerged portion of the stern was abandoned late last night after signals tapped out by the men weakened and finally ceased.

The ship was unloading munitions when a case of shells fell from the crane and set off the blast. — United Press.

Canton's New Status

Canton, July 2. Canton today celebrated the establishment of the city government as a special municipality, which is now under the Executive Yuan in Nanking and not the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The special municipality is still under Mayor Au Yang Chu. As a special municipality, Canton will elect members to the Control Yuan, Legislative Yuan and the National Assembly besides those representing Kwangtung province.

The special municipality will have a new bureau of Civil Affairs to be concurrently under Mayor Au Yang. The status of all municipal officials is elevated to one grade higher. — Associated Press.

NEW ANTI-RED LAW IN CHINA

Nanking, July 2. Circles close to the government declared today that the State Council meeting on July 4 will give final approval of an important proclamation which in effect will outlaw the Chinese Communist Party and order a nationwide Red suppression campaign. — United Press.

FRANCONIA ON FIRE

Liverpool, July 2. Fire broke out today aboard the 20,000-ton Cunard liner Franconia at Gladstone Dock but firemen with three pumps brought the blaze under control within half an hour.

One cabin was gutted with a few other surrounding ones slightly damaged. — United Press.

Record Mississippi Floods

ST. LOUIS, JULY 1. OVERNIGHT TORRENTIAL RAINS SWELLED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO A NEAR-ALL-TIME RECORD CREST HERE AND ALL MAIN LEVEES IN THIS AREA CRUMBED BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE RAGING WATER.

The Red Cross said that 8,500 persons were homeless in Missouri and Illinois including 5,500 in the immediate St. Louis area. Corps of engineers gave up their fight to save the bluff embankment south of Chester, Illinois, and two other levees across the river from St. Louis have already breached.

School buses, army trucks and railroad cars are moving people out ahead of the overflows. The collapse of one levee allowed the river to flow over the main freight yards of the Missouri-Pacific railroad. The town of Grand Over, Illinois, was isolated by the high water.

The Mississippi is standing here at 40 feet—only three-tenths of a foot below the all-time high of 1844. — United Press.

Severe Floods In Kwangsi

Chinese dispatches from Kweilin yesterday indicate that recent torrential rains caused floods in the Kwangsi province with as serious consequences as the Kwangtung floods.

The reports state that at least 50 counties are involved with about 1,500,000 homeless and destitute.

Deaths from food poisoning occur daily while hungry families are selling off their children for rice in towns not affected by the floods.

The Weather

Pressure remains high from Japan to Formosa and is low over China and developments centered in Yunnan and Szechuan.

Today's Forecast: Moderate SE to S winds, cloudy; scattered thunders showers, heavy at times.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 85.1 deg. Fah. Minimum: 74.6 deg. Fah. Sunshine: 3.2 hours. Rainfall: 4.5 mm. = 0.18 inch. Total since Jan. 1—1122.6 mm. as against an average of 581.8 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 10.11.10.17 m.m. Squalls 20.55 20.54 inches. Rel. Humidity 89 80 % Dew Point 77 79 deg. F. Wind Direction E by N 8 knots. Wind Force 9 8 knots.

Flight Of Capital To Hong Kong

CENTRAL BANK ACTION

Shanghai, July 2. The Central Bank of China, in an effort to stop the flight of capital from China to Hongkong, announced today it will limit remittances to South China provinces, Kwangtung and Fukien to CN\$50,000,000 per bank, per week CN\$2,000,000 per individual.

This is one reaction to the alarming drop in remittances to China of foreign currency from Chinese living overseas. This source of foreign currency has always been the means whereby China counteracted her traditional unfavourable trade balance.

According to Bank of China statistics, overseas remittances during May fell to CN\$10,500,000 compared with CN\$20,000,000 in April, a drop of 60 per cent, not counting the depreciation of the money. June is expected to show a further drop.

It is believed that the drying up of this overseas source of foreign exchange is due to the great discrepancy between China's open market and the official rates of exchange.

Rather than accept CN\$12,000 for every US dollar sent home, which only is about one-fourth its true value, overseas Chinese are sending money via Hong Kong, to be smuggled into China and then goes abroad again in payment for imports which usually enter via Hong Kong.

It is also reported that a continuous flow of money from troubled Manchuria is reaching Shanghai but finding economic conditions risky, is also continuing to South China, where it finally takes refuge in the stable currency of the British crown colony.

Meanwhile, Shanghai Mayor K. C. Wu has announced intensification of efforts to halt the black market transactions in United States dollars and gold bars as a step toward checking the price climb here but he did not particularise. — Associated Press.

Cambridge, July 1. The air crew of five were killed when a Royal Air Force York aircraft crashed shortly after taking off from Oakington Royal Air Force aerodrome, near Cambridge, today. — Reuter.

Washington, July 2. Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, is to participate in the centennial celebration of Liberia's independence as the President's personal representative, it was disclosed today. — Reuter.

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ON OTHER PAGES

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Page Three: Lynch Mob Stopped.
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Page Seven: Compromised In Paris.
Page Eight and Nine: Engineering Pages.
Page Twelve: Wimbledon Regatta.

Just A Matter Of Precedence

Tokyo, July 2. The lack of reference to the Allied Council in the SCAP diplomatic protocol ranking for the July 4 review did not signify that the Council is being ignored but simply that it had no diplomatic status, a SCAP spokesman said today.

The ranking, which was released for publication late yesterday, excited considerable diplomatic discussion as the Allied Council was not mentioned in the list, comprising General Headquarters, the 8th Army, Far Eastern Air Force, Far East naval forces, British Commonwealth Occupation Force and heads of missions.

Included among the heads of missions, Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne of the United Kingdom is ranked first, General Shang Chen of China second and Mr. W. MacMahon of Australia third.

The tenth on the list is General Deryevnikov, Soviet member of the Allied Council and the only Soviet member included. He follows immediately after Lieutenant-General Gardner, Mr. Atlee's personal representative, and the representatives of Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands.

The SCAP said that the list was the same as for Army Day when the protocol was not announced and there were no protests.

General Deryevnikov's position, he said, was automatic, because he had no diplomatic rank. — Reuter.

Socialism For Burma

Rangoon, July 1. A free Burma must be a Socialist State, declared Thakin Mya, the Burmese Socialist Party leader and Finance Member in the Interim Government today.

Addressing the all Burma Peasants Union, Thakin Mya said: "The new Burma must serve the true interests of the common people — the untold millions of the country. Peasants and workers constitute the Nation's backbone. Socialist Burma of the future will ensure their welfare."

The Burmese Labour Union and the All Burma Peasants Union decided to merge into one organisation, following the Socialist Leader's appeal. — Reuter.

OIL FOR SOVIET

Washington, July 2. Vice-Adm. William Smith, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today that American tankers are not carrying oil and gasoline to Russia although the Soviet are importing some oil from the United States.

He did not know whether the Russians were using the eight tankers obtained through lend-lease for transporting oil from the United States. — United Press.

JUNGLE SUICIDE

Guam, July 2. A jungle suicide before dawn today eliminated a second Japanese witness against the 19 Japanese naval officers and men charged with "experiment" murders of American war prisoners. Petty Officer Hisoichi Ikeya walked out of the witness stockade into the nearby jungle and slashed himself fatally with a razor. — Associated Press.

The Maharajah Gaskwar of Baroda, is leaving by air for India, tomorrow. Plans for his return to England are indefinite. — Reuter.

LYNCH MOB RESISTED

Negro Suspect Rescued By Police In Georgia

Fortress Disaster Revelation

Shreveport, Louisiana, July 1.

An Army Staff Sergeant, for reasons which may never be known, took off apparently alone from Bardsdale Field in a Flying Fortress normally manned by a crew of ten, and crashed to a fiery death near here.

Mystified field authorities set a board of inquiry to determine:

1. What motivated the flight by a sergeant, as yet unidentified.

2. How he was able by himself to put the big B-17 into flight and trim the start-up motors.

3. How he took off without arousing the suspicions of guards and officers on duty in the flight control tower.

4. How the sergeant took off from an unlighted field.

The authorities were so much in the dark that they first reported the plane missing with a full crew. The wreckage, however, turned up only one body.

United Press.

Bahadur Singh For Japan

Shanghai, July 2.

Mr. Bahadur Singh, first Indian Consul-General in Shanghai, left for Tokyo by air this morning to take temporary charge of the Indian mission in Japan. He replaces Dr. Lakshmi Jai, who returned to India a few days ago.

Oxford educated, Bahadur Singh was extremely popular not only among Indians, whatever their creed, but also among foreigners and Chinese during his stay in Shanghai.

He first arrived in Shanghai from Chungking late in 1945 to open the Shanghai office of the British Ministry of Information. — Reuter.

New Note To Bulgaria

London, July 1. The British Government's new note to Bulgaria on the suppression of the two chief Bulgarian opposition newspapers suggested that the Bulgarian proposal of April 30, 1946, conflicts with the clause in the Bulgarian peace treaty guaranteeing the freedom of the press.

The note, handed to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister by the British political representative on June 26, rejected the Bulgarian reply to an earlier British protest on the same subject as "entirely unsatisfactory and unconvincing."

The most disturbing factor of the Bulgarian reply, the note said, was its reference to the Bulgarian press law, conferring on the Minister of Information the right to determine cases in which newspapers could be suspended whether by him personally or by a decision of the Council of Ministers, without any judicial process and for any length of time.

"It is a matter for consideration whether this law does not call for a revision in order to bring it into conformity with the text of the peace treaty," the note said. — Reuter.

Ankara, July 2. About 24 of a crew of 46 were drowned today when the Turkish steamer Siliye sank in the Aegean sea after striking a stray mine near Bodrum on the Smyrna coast. — Reuter.

Hamburg, July 1. Dr. Kurt Schumacher was re-elected Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany by the Party Congress in Nuremberg this afternoon, obtaining 340 votes but of 341 valid votes. — Reuter.

Courageous Stand By Sheriff

Carrollton, Georgia, July 1. A heroic sheriff today thwarted a lynching party at the county goal when he held off 300 members of a white mob until reinforcements could arrive.

There were 72 automobiles and a bus in the motorcade which formed at the home of Andrew Bond, white farmer of 28, who allegedly had been murdered by a negro.

At about 9:30 p.m. a mob, some in masks and others with their faces blackened with lamp-black, surged toward the goal door.

An unidentified white man assumed the role of spokesman and talked gruffly to the sheriff, Russell Lambert. "We have come for Eddie Brown, Sheriff," he said bluntly.

Brown, the negro suspect, was behind bars in the goal awaiting trial.

Lambert said calmly: "Boys, I want no trouble. But there's going to be law and order in this country and that negro's going to get a fair trial."

A guard meanwhile was in another room, telephoning to nearby towns for help. In a few minutes, State Patrol cars, police and sheriff's deputies from the surrounding counties roared along the roads and highways, headed for the goal.

Sheriff's Warning

Outside the goal itself, the mob was growing restless as Lambert said calmly and quietly to the gang leader: "I'm warning you—if a man comes inside this goal, he's going to get shot and shot dead. I'm repeating that this county is going to give its people justice, black or white."

"The mob leader told him: 'That's just the trouble. This negro will go on trial and get life in prison. Then in a few years he will be out again. We're taking no chances, Sheriff. We got our own justice right here and we intend to see it done tonight. Get that negro.'"

In the rear of the mob, other men called encouragement, yelling: "What are we waiting for? Let's go." The crowd was getting in an angry mood when Lambert heard the sirens of the police cars arriving. Within a few minutes the police had surrounded the mob and the goal under heavy guard and into a police car. He was then taken to Atlanta, 70 miles away, for safekeeping. — United Press.

Refusal To Interfere

Lake Success, July 2. The British government today informed the United Nations that the question of the death sentences on three Jewish terrorists in Palestine was the concern of the High Commissioner.

Sir Alexander Cadogan informed Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, that the sentences were still under consideration.

His letter was in response to a message transmitted from the United Nations Palestine Commission asking the British Government to reconsider the death sentences. The terrorists were sentenced for their part in the Aero prison attack. — United Press.

NOT AT WAR

Santiago, July 1. The Supreme Court tonight passed the verdict that Chile was not at war with Japan.

The Court held that while it was true no peace had been signed with Japan, no treaty was needed to end the state of war since in numerous cases, when hostilities ceased, the state of war also ceased. — United Press.

ANOTHER NOTE

London, July 1. Britain has sent another note to the Soviet government complaining of Russian behaviour in the recent crisis in Hungary.

Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador to Moscow, handed the third communication to the Soviet authorities, asking to see the evidence alleged by the Soviet authorities to show that Ferenc Nagy was involved with others in an anti-Republican plot. — United Press.

India Office To Close Down

London, July 1. Political quarters assume that six weeks hence the India Office will cease to exist as such, but legally and constitutionally its function will end with the transfer of power.

As its machinery is, however, largely tied up with the handling over process, the general expectation is that the building and staff for the time being will continue to operate at the direction of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. — Reuter.

Salonica Gang Baulked

Athens, July 1. The Minister of Public Order, Napoléon Zervas, today announced that the police have broken up an extremist network in Salonica linked with Communist elements for the creation of a "free government" in Greece.

Some 48 persons were arrested and charged with 11 incidents, including a number of murders and plans for a wide spread sabotage campaign. — United Press.

Fraulein Wagner Goes To Jail

Bayreuth, July 2. Winifred Wagner, English-born daughter-in-law of composer Richard Wagner, and once reported as Hitler's choice for a wife, was sentenced to 450 days' hard labour and public work today as a "Nazi activist."

She joined the Nazi Party in 1926 and was charged before a denazification court with turning the Bayreuth music festivals into a "Mecca for Nazi propaganda."

Frau Wagner calmly took the verdict, which included the confiscation of 60 per cent of her property and a ban on her holding public office or joining a political party. — United Press.

Chinese Protest To Russia

Nanking, July 2. The "Hsin Min Pao" reporting the meeting of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, today quoted Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, as saying the Foreign Office will make a second protest to Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia over the Mongolian invasion of Sinkiang.

The Mongolian reply to the first protest claimed Paltashan as being within Outer Mongolia.

The Foreign Minister said history is the best proof that Paltashan lies inside Chinese territory and the second protest will give evidence that the city belongs to China. — United Press.

Japanese Rail Smash

Tokyo, July 2. Thirteen persons were killed and 52 injured when a jammed train was derailed and partially overturned about 150 miles westward of Osaka.

Press accounts said the locomotive and first three cars overturned, smashing into the sea wall when the axle of the locomotive broke. — Associated Press.

Black-Out On Maquis Plot

BADEN, JULY 2. THE FRENCH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TODAY IMPOSED A SECURITY BLACK-OUT AND ARMY OFFICIALS REFUSED EVEN TO DISCUSS AN ALLEGED RIGHTIST PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY WITH THE HELP OF SOME OCCUPATION TROOPS.

Officials here would make only two statements:

(1) That they had "absolutely no knowledge" of Interior Minister Edouard Depierre's statement that the plotters counter on a French armoured division in the occupation zone; and (2) that they "believe some type of investigation is being carried out."

Correspondents were promised interviews with high ranking army officers but after waiting two hours were told a mistake had been made and that the officers were out of town.

It is understood that only one French armoured division, at about half strength, is scattered throughout the zone. — United Press.

OPTIMISM IN NANKING

Shanghai, July 1. As Nationalist China today celebrated the Szepeingki victory, Chinese press reports received here state that the State Council meeting in Nanking on Friday will probably approve the issuance of a punitive order against the Chinese Communists.

At a joint meeting in the capital last evening, presided over by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang Central Executive Standing Committee and the Political Council agreed to urge the Central Government to intensify its military campaign against the Communists.

According to Dr. Peng Hsiueh-pai, Kuomintang Minister of Information, the atmosphere of the session was one of confidence and optimism. — Reuter.

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6,000 Miles For A Wrong Number

Shanghai, July 2. A wrong number in the United States went 6,000 miles astray and ended up in China early morning today.

Soon after the inauguration of the Trans-Pacific radio-telephone service last night a telephone rang on the desk of Woo Kyn-tang, of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

The operator barely had time to tell him it was Washington on the wire when a "sweet feminine voice" came through.

"Hello, hello, darling! she said. 'How are you?'"

When Woo sounded unresponsive, she continued in a hurt voice: "This is Dorothy, darling! How are you? Aren't you Bill?"

At this moment, the Shanghai operator discovered his mistake and cut them off.

Woo spent the next hour trying to trace the call, but finally went to bed a much frustrated man. — Associated Press.

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Intervention In China Alleged

Nanking, July 2. The Government Information Director, Hollington Tong, told a press conference today that China's civil war had become an "international war."

Asked why and how the civil war had become international he replied: "Korean Communists and former Japanese prisoners of war have been fighting with the Chinese Communists in increasing numbers and Communist military supplies appear to be growing steadily."

Mr. Tong did not state where the supplies came from and declined to comment when asked for concrete evidence of Soviet assistance to Chinese Communists.

He made a thinly camouflaged charge of Soviet assistance, however, in the Communist offensive against Szepeingki, stating: "The Communists, with the aid of lavish supplies of arms and ammunition, staged an offensive against Szepeingki the intensity and fierceness of which is unknown in the history of Communist military operations. The Communist besiegers fired an average of more than 10,000 shells daily, a number which all Communist arsenals put together could not possibly sustain."

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Woo spent the next hour trying to trace the call, but finally went to bed a much frustrated man. — Associated Press.

OPTIMISM IN NANKING

Shanghai, July 1. As Nationalist China today celebrated the Szepeingki victory, Chinese press reports received here state that the State Council meeting in Nanking on Friday will probably approve the issuance of a punitive order against the Chinese Communists.

At a joint meeting in the capital last evening, presided over by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang Central Executive Standing Committee and the Political Council agreed to urge the Central Government to intensify its military campaign against the Communists.

Chinese Protest To Russia

Nanking, July 2. The "Hsin Min Pao" reporting the meeting of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, today quoted Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, as saying the Foreign Office will make a second protest to Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia over the Mongolian invasion of Sinkiang.

The Mongolian reply to the first protest claimed Paltashan as being within Outer Mongolia.

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299, 300.

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Hand Piano, please state Price
and Make, write Box 306 "China
Mail".

TO LET

TO let—only, large airy
room with bath, No. 21 Bankow
Road, Kowloon. Near the Ferry.

Eelen's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal
Beauty Problems — your Per-
manent Waves, Shampoo, Sets,
Tinting, Facials, Manicure,
Podiatric to Eelen's expert
operators (1st floor) above
Lane Crawford's. Tel. 35181.

NOTICE

Owing to the indepen-
dence day celebrations to
be held on Friday,
July 4, the Vicar
General of the Catholic
Mission grants dispensa-
tion from abstinence
to all U.S.A. Catholics,
the Philippine Com-
munity in the Colony
and their guests on that
day.

A. FEROLDI
Chancellor of the
Catholic Mission.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Podder Building
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The undersigned have re-
ceived instructions to sell by
Public Auction on

Friday, the 11th July 1947
commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Room No. 35
Bankow Road Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture comprising:—

Chest-of-drawers, Set of Tea
Pots, Opium Stool, Side Tables,
Book Cases, Desks, Armchairs,
Wardrobe, Dressing Table,
With Stool, Low Boys, Chest
of Drawers, Bed Side Cabinet,
Twin Single Bedstead With
Boxspring Mattress, Double
Single Bedsteads, Majong Table,
Card Tables, Extension Dining
Table with Extra Leaves, Din-
ing Chairs, Sideboards, Glass
Cabinets, Blackwood Cane
Cabinet, Oscillating Table Fans,
Meat Slicing Machine, Kitchen
Cupboard, Kitchen Tables,
Typist Tables, Camphorwood
Trunks, Large new grass mat-
ting, Glass Ware and Cutlery
Etc., Etc.

Also

1 Treading Sewing Machine
1 Hand Sewing Machine
2 Oil Paintings
1 Philine Radio Set—All Wave
1 Corona Typewriter
1 Underwood Typewriter
2 Carpets
1 Upright Piano by "Neumann"

and

1 "Vauxhall" Saloon Motor
Car, Model 1941, 10 H. P.
Engine No. 821040 License
No. 1560 (4 Doors).

On View from Thursday, the
3rd, July 1947.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by
Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works
Department on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at
the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys,
Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Registry No.	Location	Boundaries	Area in sq. ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Rural Building Lot No. 107	Island Road, Deep Water Bay	As per sub-plan.	8,500 (about)	\$184	\$8,200

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall
deposit to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer a sum
of \$1,000.00 in cash or by cheque which shall be certified by the
Bank on which it is drawn. The Bank must be a member of the
Exchange Bank Association.

V. KENNIF,
Director of Public Works.

Hong Kong, 27th June, 1947.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that
the Forty-first Ordinary Meeting
of Shareholders will be held in
Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,
on Wednesday, 16th July 1947,
at noon, for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Directors' Report and
Statement of Accounts for the
period 1st March, 1947, to 28th
February, 1947 and to re-elect a
Director and elect Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

A. W. BROWN,
Managing Director.

NOTICE

Mr. Edwin Johnstone Maccom-
ber, Chairman, is authorized to sign
our respective names for Pro-
curation as from this date.

The United Trading Co. Ltd.
Samuel Maccomber & Company,
York Building,
Hong Kong, 1st July 1947.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Seal-
ed Tenders in duplicate, which
should be clearly marked
"Tenders for Transportation of
CNRR/UNRRA supplies from
Hong Kong to Canton and Wu-
chow" will be received at the
office of the Administrative De-
partment of CNRR/UNRRA Kowloon
Supply Office, 803 Bank of East
Asia Building before noon on
7th July 1947.

Forms of Tender, specification
and further particulars may be
obtained from the above-mentio-
ned address.

The CNRR/UNRRA Kowloon Supply
Office does not bind itself to
accept the lowest or any tender,
and reserves the right to accept
all or any part of each tender.

K. C. TSANG,
Manager.

CNRR/UNRRA Kowloon Supply Office.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
Sealed Tender in duplicate for
the Supply of Stevedores and
Lighters, should be marked
"Tender for Lighters and
Stevedores" will be received at
this office of the CNRR/UNRRA
Kowloon Supply Office, Room 803,
Bank of East Asia Building,
before noon of Monday, 7th July
1947.

Forms of Tenders and par-
ticulars may be obtained from
the above mentioned office.

This office does not bind itself
to accept the lowest or any
tender.

K. C. TSANG,
Manager.

CNRR/UNRRA Kowloon Supply Office.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB

RUGBY SECTION

There will be a meeting of
the Rugby Section of the
H.K.F.C. in the Club House at
Happy Valley at 6 p.m. on Fri-
day July 4th in order to elect
officers for the forthcoming
season.

All members and prospective
members are invited to attend.

P. S. INGHAM,
Hon. Rugby Secretary.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that
the Twenty-first Ordinary Gen-
eral Meeting of the Sharehold-
ers of the above Company will be
held in the offices of the Jew-
ish Agency for Palestine and the
Hebrew Press,
Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell
& Co., 1st Floor, Exchange
Building, Des Voeux Road,
Hong Kong, on Thursday, 3rd
July, 1947, at noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Company's
Accounts for the ten months
ended 28th February, 1947, and
the Directors' and Auditors'
Reports thereon, to sanction the
payment of dividends, to re-
elect a Director and to appoint
Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books of
the Company will be closed
from 23rd June, 1947, to 3rd
July, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
A. W. BROWN
General Manager.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

SUMMER COURSE IN SOCIAL STUDY

The above course will com-
mence on Monday, 7th July, at
4 p.m. in the Tang Chi Ngong
Chinese School of the Univer-
sity, 90 Bonham Road.

Lectures have been arrang-
ed as follows:—

1. Social Economics
(Mondays and Fridays
at 4 p.m.)
Prof. R. Robertson,
Professor of Economics.

2. Modern Development in
Social Welfare
(Mondays and Fridays
at 5 p.m.)
Miss Scott Moncrieff,
Secretary, Hong Kong
Social Welfare Council

Miss M. Watson, M.B.E.
Mr. G. B. Endacott,
Lecturer in History.

3. Nutrition
(Tuesdays at 5 p.m.)
Dr. W. G. Eggleston

4. Social Services in Hong-
Kong
(Thursdays & alternate Tues-
days at 4 p.m.)
Mr. T. R. Rowell,
Director of Education
(Educational Services)

Dr. G. E. Yeoh (Medical
Services)
Mr. C. J. Norman (Juvenile
Delinquency)

Mrs. M. Barker (Child
Welfare)
Dr. F. I. Tseung (Volun-
tary Organisations)

5. Social Institutions
(Alternate Tuesdays at 4 p.m.)
Prof. R. Robertson.

6. Social Legislation in Hong-
Kong.
(To be arranged)

STANLEY V. BOXER
Registrar.

1st July, 1947.

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Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 81807.

JAPANESE MINISTER DENIES TERRITORIAL AMBITION

Tokyo, July 2.

Farran In Close Arrest

Jerusalem, July 1.
It is announced officially that
Major Roy Farran, alleged kid-
napper of a Jewish youth, is
under "close arrest" following his
surrender to the authorities on
Sunday.

Farran has refused local legal
assistance and asked to have his
London attorney represent him.
The authorities agreed to post-
pone taking formal evidence until
his counsel arrives.

All foreign correspondents had
night found copies of the 42-page
Irish Zval Leumi memorandum
submitted to UNSCOP on their
typewriters or in their bags, but
none saw the messenger who left
them.

The memorandum detailed
"British crimes" against the
Jews and concluded with a de-
mand for the abolition of British
rule and the creation of a Jewish
state—United Press.

Jerusalem, July 1.
Persistent rumours that the
impending trial of Major Roy
Farran may be held in camera to
prevent possible public demon-
strations brought protests today
from the Executive of the Jewish
Agency for Palestine and the
Hebrew Press.

A spokesman for the Agency
declared: "It is only by letting
the public know that the Govern-
ment is interested in the clearing
up of such cases that a repetition
of like incidents can be pre-
vented."—Reuter.

Three-Year-Plan For Hungary

Budapest, July 1.
The Hungarian National Assembly tonight adopt-
ed an enabling act for a 600,000,000-forint (ap-
proximately US\$54,000,000 at the official rate)
three-year plan after a daylong battle with
shouts of "traitor" and "Fascist" interrupting
the debate.

About 40 opposition votes were cast in the 423-man
House in which the opposition leader, Dezso
Sulyok, tried vainly to halt the Communist-
backed measure.

However, opposition melted
among Smallholders after the
Leftists had approved four
amendments providing for
trial in civil instead of "peo-
ple's" courts for those obstruct-
ing the plan; (2) restricting
the government's right to draft
manpower; (3) protecting civil
rights under decrees allowed
by the act; (4) providing gov-
ernment reimbursement for
property taken under the act.

After attacking the measure,
Sulyok was howled down by
Leftists, who called him a "fas-
cist" and a "traitor." He left
the room, charging his life was
in danger and returned in 10
minutes after telling newsmen
he really did not think so.

The plan itself has not yet
been published, but it is learn-
ed that it is a compromise mea-
sure based on the Communist
and Socialist proposals. The
Smallholder deputies, after
adoption of their amendments,
accepted the enabling act,
pointing out that they could
put the government to a vote
of confidence if its actions
violated inter-party agreements.

The afternoon session was al-
most a free for all. "If this
House accepts this bill now,"
Sulyok said, "personal freedom
in Hungary will be ended. This
sort of planning is the intro-
duction of slavery into Hun-
gary."

"When you say planning is
slavery are you talking about
the Soviet Union?" interrupted
the Communist whip, Josef
Reval.

"I am only talking about
Hungary. But if you are ac-
cusing me in this way of mak-
ing charges against the Soviet
Union, then I have good reason
to fear for my life, Sulyok re-
plied."

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

For information of Ship
Operators & Charterers

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
THAT MONDAY 30TH JUNE,
1947, HAS BEEN DECLARED
A W E A T H E R - N O N -
WORKING DAY.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hong Kong,
1st July, 1947.

U.S. Army Transport Aground

Yokohama, July 1.
The 16,000-ton army trans-
port, Admiral Sims, carrying
1,444 officers, enlisted men and
dependents from Manila to
Yokohama, went aground a
short distance off shore near
Yokosuka naval base 15 miles
south of Yokohama on Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. Frank McConnell,
of the Eighth Army, said the
ship was in no danger and all
aboard were safe.

Nearly 24 hours after being
grounded, the Sims still was on
the submerged concrete break-
water despite efforts to pull her
off by tugs working in light
rain.

Officials will attempt to flat-
ten the ship again today after
which, if not successful, they
will embark the troops.—United
Press.

U.S. Offer To Buy Greenland

New York, July 1.
In an interview on the subject of Greenland, Mr.
Henry Wallace said: "United States insistence
on Greenland bases is one of the foremost
symbols of coming war."

"I believe if Denmark agrees
to the United States demand—
which are not conducive to
world solidarity—Russia will
bring pressure on Norway for
a Spitzbergen air base. If the
United States wins its point
with Denmark, I think the gen-
eral effect will not be notice-
able."

In the event of another war
Greenland will play a vital
role as an air base since I pre-
sume the war would be with
Russia."

Regarding rumours that the
United States was planning to

buy Greenland for US\$1,000-
000,000, Mr. Wallace said: "I
would rather see the milliard
invested in peace. Obviously,
such a purchase would be a de-
fence move. We bought Alaska
for seven million. One milliard
is a lot of money. But if I
were Danish, I would take the
milliard in a hurry."

He summed up with: "Argu-
ments with Denmark concern-
ing Greenland mean only that
the United States is preparing
for another war. I'd like to
see efforts aimed at lasting
peace."—United Press.

LEBANESE COUP
BROKEN UP.

Beyrouth, July 2.
The Arabic newspaper, "Al-
hadath," reported today that the
Lebanese authorities had broken
up a planned coup d'etat by the
Syrian National Party, led by
Antoun Saad who has returned
from wartime exile in Brazil
and Argentina to a hideout in
the hills, with armed followers.

The newspaper said the al-
leged plot involved army and
gendarmarie officers who learn-
ed of a planned raid on the
party headquarters and escaped
the trap.—United Press.

What does the government
intend to do in its effort to re-
duce and discourage the influx
of Jewish, Rumanian and other
Balkan refugees? "We sent
notes to the Allied Council and
to the respective governments
of these nations, containing an
appeal to cease this influx. Our
only alternative is to appeal to
the Allied Council in an effort
to get such refugees transfer-
red elsewhere as soon as possi-
ble."

What stand is going to be
taken by the Federal govern-
ment regarding the request by
one of the political parties for
new elections?—"This question
has been decided by our con-
stitution. It provides for new
elections every four years.
Only the majority of the Aus-
trian people could bring about
new elections before the sched-
uled date."

To what extent does the Al-
lied occupation hinder govern-
ment plans for industrial and
economic reconstruction?—"Every
occupation hinders and handi-
caps the economies of a coun-
try, either by occupation
costs or privileged acquisition
of supplies taken from indig-
enous resources. Additionally,
Austria has been separated into
four zones, which have not yet
been unified."

Do you believe peace will be
maintained in Central Europe?
—"War in Central Europe
means world war. There is, I
am convinced, no nation which
wants a new war."

On the future of Carinthia,
Figl said: "The people of
Carinthia accepted the break-
down of the conference of For-
eign Ministers (at Moscow)
with disappointment, but also
with order and firmness. Our
cause is so just, nobody in
Carinthia entertains any seri-
ous fears."

On the Austrian crop and
food supply, Figl said: "The
past week's rains added to pro-
spects for good crops. There
are still some difficulties to meet
before harvesting. But we
have overcome all problems
presented so far and I hope
we will be able to do so dur-
ing the forthcoming critical
weeks."—United Press.

TITLE CHANGE

London, July 2.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Cle-
ment Attlee, announced in the
House of Commons today that
the Secretary of State for
Dominions is to be renamed
Secretary of State for Common-
wealth Relations and the Do-
minions Office is to be called
the Commonwealth Relations
Office.—United Press.

San Francisco, July 2.
Three hundred and twenty-five
Japanese who, since the war's
end, have changed their minds
about renouncing United States
citizenship, have won writs of
habeas corpus to escape deporta-
tion to Japan.—Associated Press.

Nanking, July 2.
Press reports today said that
the Kuomintang may convene a
plenary session of the Central
Executive Committee to discuss
the amalgamation of the San
Min Chi I Youth Corps into the
Kuomintang in order to bring
new blood into this Nationalist
party.—United Press.

Press reports today said that
the Kuomintang may convene a
plenary session of the Central
Executive Committee to discuss
the amalgamation of the San
Min Chi I Youth Corps into the
Kuomintang in order to bring
new blood into this Nationalist
party.—United Press.

ROUND THE WORLD

Eighteen Months For Thrill

LONDON—George Frith, 74,
pleading guilty to smashing ten
plate glass windows, today told
the magistrate, "It gave me
great satisfaction and I am pre-
pared to take the consequences."
The consequences: 18 months.

LISBON—Three Pan Ameri-
can crew members, Canadian
Albert Howard and Americans
Frank Stanley and (Steward-
ess) Lydia Daley of Brooklyn
were injured in an auto ac-
cident today en route from Es-
toril to Lisbon airport. They
returned to their hotel after
treatment.

DUBLIN—When the City
Council elections for Lord
Mayor came out 18-18 for two
candidates, a name was drawn
out of a hat last night and busi-
nessman Patrick J. Cahill, can-
didate of Fine Gael, won. The
loser was C. Breathnach, gov-
ernment party nominee.

LISBON—The Portuguese
footballer, Rogerio Carvalho,
and his wife left by plane for
Rio today, where he has a one-
year contract to play for the
Botafogo Club.

MUNICH — Ex-Wehrmacht
Major Walter Hartwich yester-
day got the dubious distinction
of being the last German war
prisoner released by the Ameri-
cans of 7,000,000 captured. He
got his discharge papers at Da-
chau. The only German pris-
oners of war now held are
those kept in connection with
war crimes trials.

LONDON—Mr. David Rees-
Williams has filed a question in
the Commons asking what
representations were being made
to the United States about the
"embargo placed on the import
of natural rubber by the United
States Government with its
serious effects on the economy
of British Malaya."—United
Press.

Hawaii's Bid For Statehood

Washington, July 1.
Hawaii's case for statehood
rested today with Chairman
Hugh Butler of the Senate Pub-
lic Lands Committee—who
thinks the island territory
should be a county of Cali-
fornia.

Senator Sheridan Downey,
of California, said: "I think
that a grand idea, but I am
afraid Hawaii would object."

Butler, (Republican, Nebra-
ska) said he doubted if the
committee have time to state
hearings this year on the
House-approved bill to admit
Hawaii as the 49th State.

Elaborating on his county of
Hawaii theory, he said Cali-
fornia "still would not be as
big as Texas."—United Press.

Renewal Of Protest

Washington, July 1.
A reliable British source to-
day said the British Embassy
had received Foreign Office in-
structions to make a further
protest against Japanese whal-
ing in the Antarctic, particu-
larly stressing British displeas-
ure in the United States going
ahead unilaterally in authoriz-
ing another expedition without
sufficiently consulting the other
Allies.

The instructions said waste-
ful Japanese whaling methods
and other points should be re-
capitulated, if necessary, in a
written aide memoire to Sec-
retary of State Marshall.—United
Press.

LONDON CLERK ON MURDER CHARGE

London, July 2.
James Dan Smith, 62-year-old
clerk, was on Tuesday charged
with the murder of his sister,
Mrs. Nellie Howlett, 46, who was
killed outside her home on Mon-
day.

Detective Inspector C. Key
quoted him as saying, "I lost my
senses" and "hit her during a
quarrel."—Associated Press.

Nanking, July 2.
Press reports today said that
the Kuomintang may convene a
plenary session of the Central
Executive Committee to discuss
the amalgamation of the San
Min Chi I Youth Corps into the
Kuomintang in order to bring
new blood into this Nationalist
party.—United Press.



NEXT FLIGHT:

HONG KONG TO BANGKOK	Friday, 4th July
HONG KONG TO MANILA	Saturday, 5th July
HONG KONG TO BANGKOK	Tuesday, 8th July
HONG KONG TO MANILA	Wednesday, 9th July

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KUNMING	Tues. & Thurs. 350.-
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SHANGHAI	Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 300.-
ALL VIA CANTON	35.-

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KOWLOON
Peninsula Hotel
Lobby
Tel. 58948



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MANILA	HK\$ 380	TUES. 8th JULY
HONOLULU	HK\$ 2460	SAT. 5th JULY
SAN FRANCISCO	HK\$ 3000	WED. 9th JULY

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WHY NOT SALMON FISHING?

General MacArthur's spokesman invites sharp reproof when he tries to contend that Britain and Australia were consulted on the decision to send a second Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic. Britain's Ambassador was making further representations in protest to Washington while the SCAP representative was making this patently absurd statement. The only good reason given for riding roughshod over Allied objections is Japan's need for food, but SCAP appears to have forgotten that whale meat was not the only foodstuff which Japan took from the Pacific. There is, for example, the question of pre-war Japanese activities in the salmon fishing industry, and in this, as in whaling, Japan's reputation was notoriously bad. Their invasion of the fisheries along the American Pacific Coast in past years was the source of repeated complaints, while their methods when whaling were such as to give rise to the greatest anxiety as to the preservation of whales. If the need for food-stuffs justifies this expedition for more whales, then it can be contended that the Japanese should also be allowed to go out and take salmon. That, of course, would be a different story for then it would not be the British, Australian and Norwegian whalers which were being wrung, but those of the interests connected with salmon fishing. That would mean that such a decision would bring the matter closer home to the United States than would the permission for this second trip into Antarctic waters. Yet, if food is the sole factor in the consideration of the problem now posed, there is every justification for urging that Japan in this matter should be permitted to re-enter all forms of sea-borne industry of this nature. However, despite the Tokyo rebuttal, it will almost certainly be found, if this question is given a sufficient airing, that the real objection is not to permission to Japan to go whaling, as the ignoring of the assurances which were given last year. None of the three protestant countries would object to an efficiently supervised Japanese expedition permitted to catch a pre-arranged quota, or deny that under such safeguards something could be done to help relieve Japan's food shortage. There can be no doubt, however, that disregard of the opinions of other Allies in this matter will not tend towards the best of understanding when ultimate settlements have to be reached all round, and it is to be hoped, that even at this late date SCAP will be prevailed upon to make some arrangement in agreement with Britain, Australia and Norway rather than ride roughshod over their wishes. This issue is eminently one for a friendly settlement and the recognition of rights which are of just as great importance to other whaling nations as they are to the Japanese themselves. After all, Japan is not the only country at present living on short commons, a fact of which Mr. Dalton has once again made the British people themselves only too painfully aware.

General MacArthur's spokesman

The weighting of a new cost of living index in Britain based on the analysis of a working class family's household budget in 1938 gives some indication of the advance social equality during the lifetime of one generation. The old index was provided by an analysis of working class household budgets made in 1914 and was based on 1914 prices. That index was one of the relics of a bygone Edwardian age, when unbleached calico, black cotton stockings and wax candles were among the working families' standard commodities. The preparation of a revised index was interrupted by the war and this is why the Government has decided to introduce an interim index of retail prices while the Cost of Living Advisory Committee gets on with working out a permanent one.

The old index was one of the factors governing the wages of some 2,500,000 workers. The mining, building and civil engineering, electrical contracting, pottery, boot and shoes manufacturing and a number of industries have had cost of living sliding scales, based on the official index, incorporated in their wage agreements. Fresh agreements will now have to be worked out.

New Basis

The new index is based on retail prices of things which the 1937 to 1938 inquiry showed working class households to be purchasing. Biscuits and cake, fresh fruit and vegetables, tinned and dried fruit, breakfast cereals, jam and marmalade, cocoa and chocolate, custard and jelly, alcoholic and soft drinks, radio sets and electric cycles, cycles and motor cycles, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, electric and gas cookers and heaters, books and stationery, glassware and floor coverings, medicines, toilet requisites, laundry and hair-dressing are only some of the new items.

They are an indication of the change in working class standards. These "luxuries" were either non-existent or usually too expensive for a working class family in 1914. Food absorbed 60 per cent. of the workers' incomes, and rents 16, clothing 12, fuel and light eight, and only four per cent. of their incomes was left for all other types of expenditure.

Larger Margin

The 1937 to 1938 inquiry, forming the basis of the new index, showed that 35 per cent. of the working class income went on food compared with 60 per cent. in 1914. This was not because the people in 1937 to 1938 ate worse and less, but because economic progress over a third of a century had opened

up a larger margin for other expenditure.

The new index gives a weight of 60 per cent. to food, rents and rates, clothing and light leaving 40 per cent. for the rest compared with four per cent. shown in the old index. From four per cent. to 40 per cent. is a big stride and it is a measure of Britain's advance towards social equality. In many of the things that matter, today's Britain has become one of the most democratic countries of the world; while maintaining time honoured traditions which may appear feudalistic to the superficial observer.

Income Levels

Britain's national income expressed in money terms has increased from £4,700,000,000 in 1938 to £8,000,000,000 in 1946 mainly due of course to the rise of prices. Compared with this increase in the national monetary income by 71 per cent. the total income of individuals in the category up to £1,000 a year increased by 83 per cent. while the income of individuals with more than £1,000 a year increased by 42 per cent. only and incomes of individuals with over £10,000 a year decreased by 19 per cent. The redistributive effect of taxation has further accentuated that trend, reducing the number of net incomes over £4,000 a year from 19,000 pre-war to 900 in 1946

while increasing the number of net incomes up to £1,000 a year from 4.5 millions to 7.95 millions.

Between 1939 and 1946 the yearly wage packet of workers in manufacturing industries increased by £832,000,000. In addition £425,000,000 will this year be spent on food subsidies and a major part of the benefit of these subsidies is enjoyed by the lower income groups. £1,000,000,000 are being spent for public social services this year compared with some £350,000,000 pre-war and £180,000,000 in 1920.

Though Britain is determined to proceed further on the road towards social equality, responsible trade unionists and political leaders realise that any further increase in wages or reduction of working hours must be preceded by an increase in production.

As Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, declared at Margate: "From now on social benefits, shorter hours and higher wages must be earned by higher production."

After reaching a higher level of social equality, than ever before, Britain is turning all her forces to the task of increasing the national cake for the benefit of all social classes.

Indonesian Army Alerted

Batavia, July 1.

The Indonesian Republican Army commander at Jogjakarta has ordered the concentration of all civil and departmental motor vehicles in the city tomorrow in preparation for their mobilisation.

This news came at the same time as reports, announced by the Indonesian Republican Radio at Jogjakarta tonight, that the four political leaders, charged by Dr. Soekarno, the President of the Indonesian Republic, with the formation of a Coalition Cabinet had been unable to do so and had returned the mandate.

Dr. Soekarno will announce his future decision tomorrow, it was added.

The four leaders are Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin (Leftwing group), Dr. Mohamed Sukiman (Indonesian Moslem Party), Mr. K. A. Gani (Nationalist), and Mr. Sittiadit (Indonesian Labour Party).

The Radio announcement caused a surprise, as it had been stated earlier this evening that

the new Cabinet would be disclosed tonight.

The failure to form a new Government has heightened the crisis in Dutch-Indonesian relations as the Dutch authorities were expecting a reply by mid-day tomorrow to the latest note which Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Dutch Lieutenant Governor General, handed to the Republic Government on Sunday.

Jogjakarta Radio added that the Republicans were continuing defence preparations, and which are not conducive to headquarters at Jogjakarta to Batavia has been forbidden by the military police.—Reuter.

Jogjakarta, July 1.
The Indonesian Republic has just concluded treaties of friendship with Egypt and the Lebanon. These were negotiated by Hadji Agus Salim, at present head of the special Republican mission to Syria, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet.—Reuter.

FIRST JOB

Trenton, N. J., July 2.
Colonel Chen Shih-ling and 12 other Chinese Army officers, who have completed a course in police training, were honoured at a dinner here yesterday.

Chen declared: "Our first job when we return to China is to aid the war against Communism. Communism must be wiped out in China before we can begin reconstruction of our police force."

The Colonel was Director of Intelligence during the war in Chengtu.—Associated Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Our soda business has fallen off something fierce! Could you set that thing back about 10 pounds?"

How Democracy Must Go Into Action

By Erwin D. Canham

San Francisco, July 1.
The world is facing many unsolved problems and its nations and people gravely need American aid.

But this help should not be limited to money which in many ways is most transient and valueless of aid.

It should rather consist of technical know how, of practical tutelage and example along the many lines in which we are proficient. We should make democracy in action as vigorous and revolutionary as Communism seems to be.

These are my chief conclusions after 12 days and some 20,000 miles of travel around the world as one of the newspapermen taken by the Pan American Airways on their first regionally scheduled round the world flight.

During this time I not only traveled many miles but I caught up with changing glimpses of many lands. We also spent about 9 of our 13 days on the ground meeting and conferring with top leaders, observing social and economic conditions and absorbing impressions which are all the more vivid because they were so fleeting.

Everywhere the nations and people face grave difficulties. Peace is not a reality in the world today. There is serious danger of chaotic collapse in at least two areas—India and China—which combine between them about one third of all the humanity on this planet.

I am not forecasting this collapse as inevitable. But the National Government of China is certainly in severe difficulties and the outcome of India's division on Aug. 15 and the withdrawal of British rule is deeply uncertain.

Everywhere the governments and people look to America for help.

Obviously material aid on the scale desired is far beyond the capacity of the United States. Nor would it be desirable if poured out simply as manna from heaven. Rather the nations need to learn how to make democracy work better. Not that we have learned all we

need to know in this respect but there is still much in American experience which we could teach.

In many respects it is not a physical problem which faces the nations of the world but a question of morale—a spiritual problem. It is not necessary that India, facing a long awaited historical plunge into self government should break down. There is no reason why Muslim and Hindu should hate and kill one another in their effort to reach the goal for which they have striven so hard and long. The strife could be avoided if they could be awakened out of their superstitious communal hatreds into their basic brotherhood.

Not Inevitable
Similarly there is no inevitable reason for a Chinese collapse. If selfishness of grafting and dishonesty in government and business could be replaced by the kind of cooperation which momentarily flowed in China in the early days of the Kuomintang revolution, many of the present difficulties would be solved. These Utopian reflections point to a voice of leadership in morals.

The United States has provided that voice. Now as ever we represent the hope and light to much of the world. But we are not carrying out that mission very well. Rather what America has degenerated many nations into a hope for more aid which comes close to greed. Basically the need is to help the nations solve their own problems.

We were impressed by the "feel" of it in Turkey, in Spain, in the Philippines and in Japan.

The indomitable pluck of the British is apparent despite their eight years of shortages and sacrifice. But Britain has a long way to go.

In Istanbul the best American authorities assured us progress is being made toward some kind of a democracy. That is one lesson we learned: That the American model does not apply to all countries, but must be adapted to suit local conditions.

(Continued on Page 9)

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

SINGLE HONOURS USEFUL

Many bidders slavishly follow a table of "honour tricks" which rates a king or queen as worth almost nothing unless accompanied by one or more other cards. They treat a singleton king as a bare "plus value" about half as useful as if another card were with it, and a singleton or singly-guarded queen as still less. They pay no attention to the way that honours in the opposite hand can promote these cards into tricks actually won by such cards would change their valuation methods.

S A K 10 2
H A 9 8 5
D K
C A 9 4 2

S 8 7 4
H Q 7 6
D J 10 7 6
C J 10 7 6

S J 5 3
H J 10 4 3 2
D A 6 3 2
C K

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable)

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1C	Pass
1H	Pass	3H	Pass
4H	Pass	4NT	Pass
5D	Pass	6H	Pass

Three singleton kings took tricks in the play of this deal. West led the diamond 9 to the first of them, North led the club 2 to the second. The diamond 3 and club 4 were ruffed then the heart 3 led. When South let it go through, the third singleton won. East returned the diamond Q to the A, then South led the heart 2.

West played the 7 on this and the crisis of the deal was at hand. Should South finesse the 8 or come up with the A? He decided that East was more likely to have that last remaining trump because, after West played, East had one more card left than West. So he came up with the dummy's A. That established the Q as the setting trick.

If South wanted to follow pure mathematics, he could have reckoned more soundly on the crucial trick. West had followed suit to three diamonds, hence had probably no more, and East, who bid the suit, probably had two more. Hence, West had left one more unidentified card than East—If South had wanted to observe such a factor. Further, there was a great likelihood that West had some one card higher than a jack since blank hands are extremely rare.

That kind of figuring is interesting, but the most striking thing about this deal was the trick-winning of three singleton kings.

Tomorrow's Problem

S J 10 8 6 5 4
H 5
D K J 9 6 4
C J

S 8 7 6 3
H J 7 6 3
D A 8 7 3
C 9 5 2

S 9
H A K E 4 2
D Q 10 2
C A 8 7 4 3

(Dealer: East. North-South vulnerable)
What bidding would you consider best on this deal? In a duplicate?

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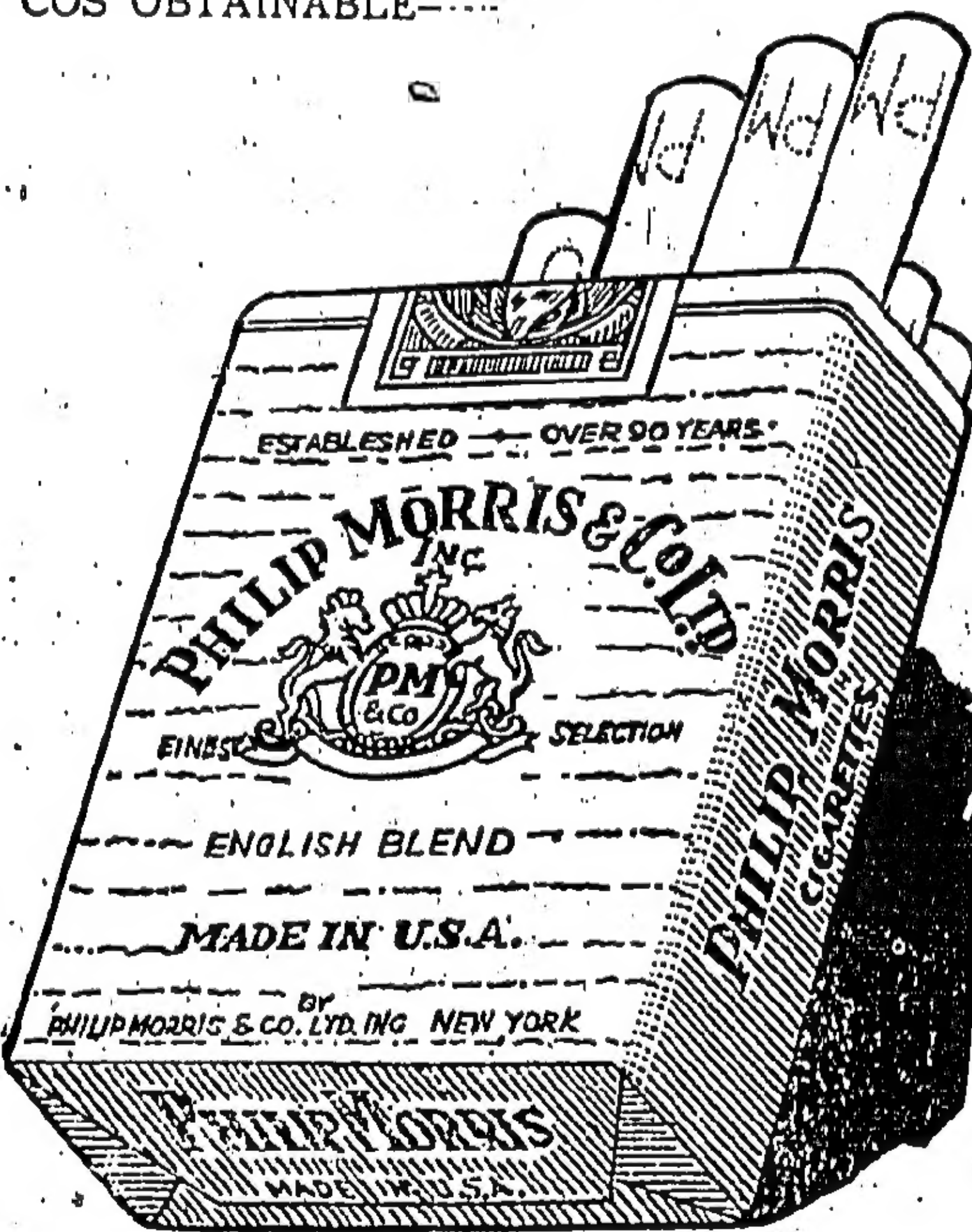
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PARIS PARLEY PAUSE Believed To Be Mere Postponement Of Decision Bidault Offers Modified Plan

Europe Very Near To War

London, July 1.

Europe has for some months been very near to another war, said Lord Queensborough, President of the Royal Society of St. George, in a message to members of the Society today.

"Broadly speaking," Lord Queensborough said, "the Russian demarche in Europe has been very similar to that of Hitler in the 1930's. Country after country has been brought under control, either overt or covert."

"Russia, working diplomatically on interior lines, has advanced Bolshevism while the non-Communist nations have endeavored (to use a military metaphor) to 'contain' her, as President Truman strove to do in his approach to Greece and Turkey."

"In a continent war-shattered and wanting the very primary necessities of a stable life, the clash between Communism and anti-Communism must be almost inevitable. What the Marshall offer promises, if it is wholeheartedly accepted and applied, is a restoration of economic stability for a sufficient time to enable the restless and anxious populations to recover their composure and reshape their political constitutions."—Reuter.

South-East Asia Union Mooted

Bangkok, July 2.
The Siamese Premier, Luang Thamrong Nawasawat, said today that Siam and France will sponsor the formation of an All-Southeast Asia Union, to comprise Siam, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with Burma, India, Indonesia and Borneo to be invited later.

He said the Union would consider regional systems of irrigation, fisheries and communications. The idea originated with the French, the Premier said, and has been discussed in Washington and Paris by the Siamese elder statesman, Nai Pridi Phanomyong. — Associated Press.

Telephone To Seattle

Seattle, July 1.
The local China Club today planned to sponsor the first commercial radio-telephone call from the United States to China since prewar.

The call will be placed from the office of Seattle Mayor William B. Bevin at 4 p.m. GMT (1 a.m. local time) Tuesday to Shanghai. Five persons will speak from the Seattle end and Shanghai's Mayor K. C. Wu and China's Premier Chang Chun will receive the call. — United Press.

Paris, July 1.
Today's decision to prolong the Big Three conference at the request of M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, is seen as postponing a decision which was already clear yesterday.

Will Russia agree to a pan-European enquiry into Europe's resources and her potential for self-help or will she continue to resist any such enquiry as a threat to her economic sphere of influence through western Europe?

Mr. Bevin made it abundantly clear at today's meeting that this was the real issue which stood between himself and M. Bidault, and an agreement with M. Molotov.

M. Molotov found himself in the somewhat paradoxical position of having to admit that the new proposals of M. Bidault were substantially the same as those which he had rejected earlier in the conference, and of asking for time to consider them.

Observers consider this request did little to improve the prospects of bridging the gap but attributed M. Molotov's action to the desirability, from the Russian point of view, of leaving the onus for failure on the Western allies rather than on Russia.

The specific guarantees offered by M. Bidault today to safeguard the national sovereignty of countries who volunteer to join in the proposed planning machinery were regarded as effectively disposing of the main argument of M. Molotov's reasons for rejecting the Anglo-French proposals.

Vell Of Secrecy

If Russia still persists in her refusal to consider any assessment of European assets, she will now find herself open to the charge of wishing to maintain a veil of secrecy on the economic ends and at the expense of the collective prospects of European countries to hasten their postwar return to normal prosperity.

When this evening's session ended, it was learned that the talks would be resumed tomorrow afternoon, and an official British spokesman said that there would be an adjournment "to think things over."

Today's French plan, submitted by M. Bidault, contains two new features:

An approximation at certain points to the form of M. Molotov's resolution yesterday.

A specific declaration that the programme of inquiry into European production should include nothing that interferes in the internal affairs of member states or which could be considered as violating their sovereignty.

Point two is a concession to the Russian views.

One of the main passages in the text of the French plan reads: "The United States aid would be decisive in allowing Europe to follow through with this effort (to develop fundamental production) and to provide the necessary resources until the time when

Austrian Border Slayings

Vienna, July 1.

The Ministry of the Interior announced today that five Austrians have been killed within the past week by armed gangs crossing into Austria from Yugoslavia.

The Ministry communiqué said the latest Austrian victim was 17-year-old Franz Schikan, who "bled to death because his murderers would not permit medical help to reach him by keeping machine guns trained on the scene."

Two women, earlier reported wounded in a shooting incident on Friday night, have since died in hospital.

Two Austrian border police were the other victims.

The Austrian news agency APA reports that a gang of "White Guardists" had been caught in the area by British troops and charged with illegal possession of firearms.—United Press.

BULGARIA'S OBEDIENCE

Berlin, July 1.
Dr. Kiril Toteff, chief of the Bulgarian Mission accredited to the Soviet Military Administration, said today on his return from Moscow: "Bulgaria will not apply for relief on the basis of the Marshall Plan. Bulgaria will not contract any debts which, sooner or later, will get her into trouble."

He believed Bulgaria would be able to get on her feet without foreign relief.—United Press.

Britain's Dollar Headache

London, July 1.
What Britain stands to gain in relief from part of her dollar headache if the Marshall plan succeeds in reviving European trade became clear today in the light of Mr. Bevin's speech to the three power conference in Paris.

Even more than the terms of the British plan disclosed yesterday, Mr. Bevin's hope of a restoration of trade with the continent throws into relief the extent to which Britain's economic future is involved in the outcome of the Paris talks.

Mr. Bevin went to the heart of the problem when he said that if the wheels could be oiled in the manner foreseen by the British plan, it might be possible for Britain to resume her normal

export and import arrangements with Europe.

In the British view, this is a condition of United States help which will be considered essential in Washington. The American view that dollars will be spent only to help Europe to help itself is interpreted in Whitehall as meaning that Europe must add up its exportable surpluses as well as its national economic deficits and exchange one against other so as to minimise requirements from across the Atlantic.

This means in effect a revival of foreign trade on a continent wide basis and not only within narrow limits.

From the British point of view, a striking example of the sort of exchange which Mr. Bevin may have had in mind, is the fall in the import of animal feeding stuffs from central and southern Europe to Britain and their replacement by imports from Argentina and the United States, where dollars have to be spent.

Striking Falls

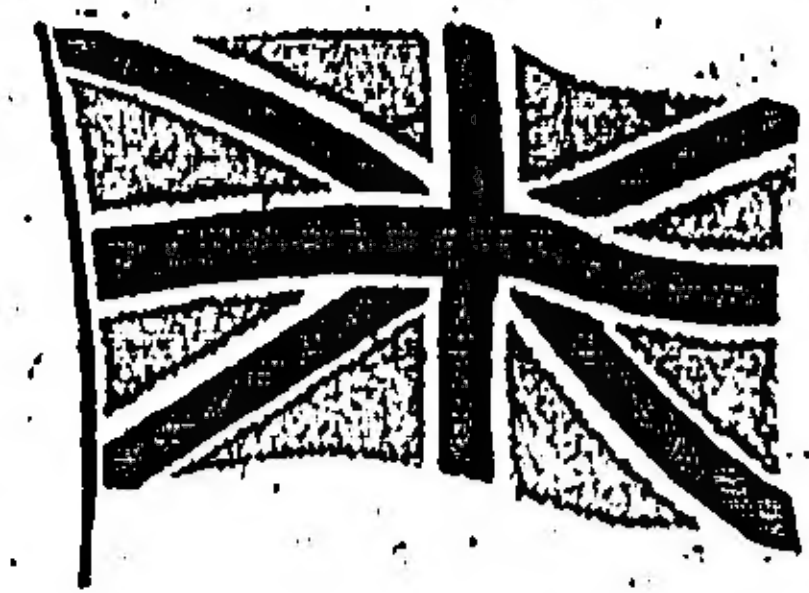
The comparative trade figures for 1938 and 1946 show further striking falls in imports from the Soviet Union of grain, flour and timber, from Poland of meat and timber and from Hungary of meat, poultry and vegetables.

From Denmark, Holland and France too, the British imports of foodstuffs, now replaced by imports from the Americas, have dropped catastrophically as a result of the war and the German occupation.

On the other hand, British exports, especially the prewar British staples of coal and cotton yarns and piece-goods, are a mere fraction of their 1938 level.

Mr. Bevin himself mentioned Britain's inability to supply continental demands for machinery.

To some extent the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements, such as that recently concluded between Britain and Poland, and that under discussion between Britain and the Soviet Union is bringing about a revival but the process is very slow.—Reuter.



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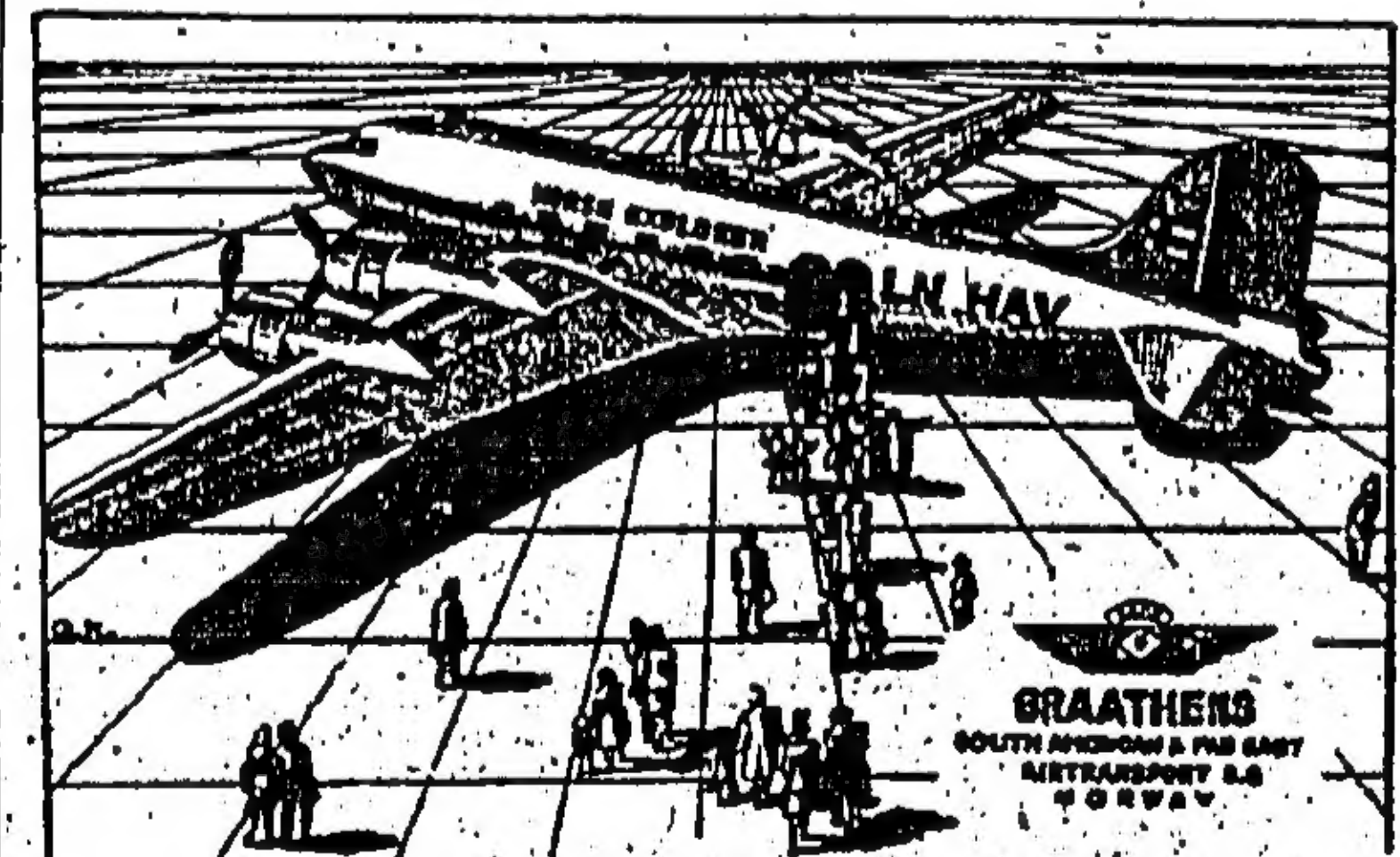
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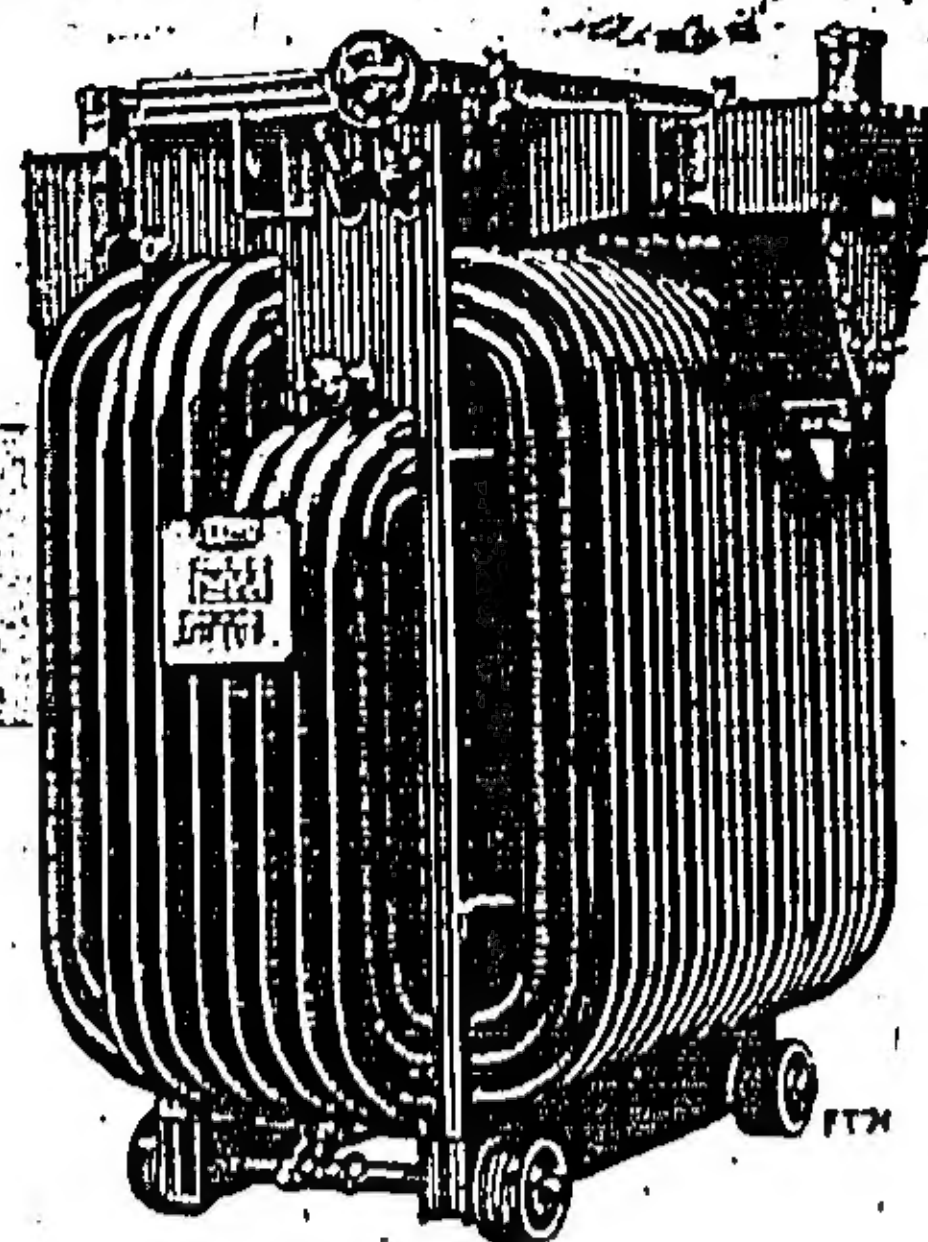
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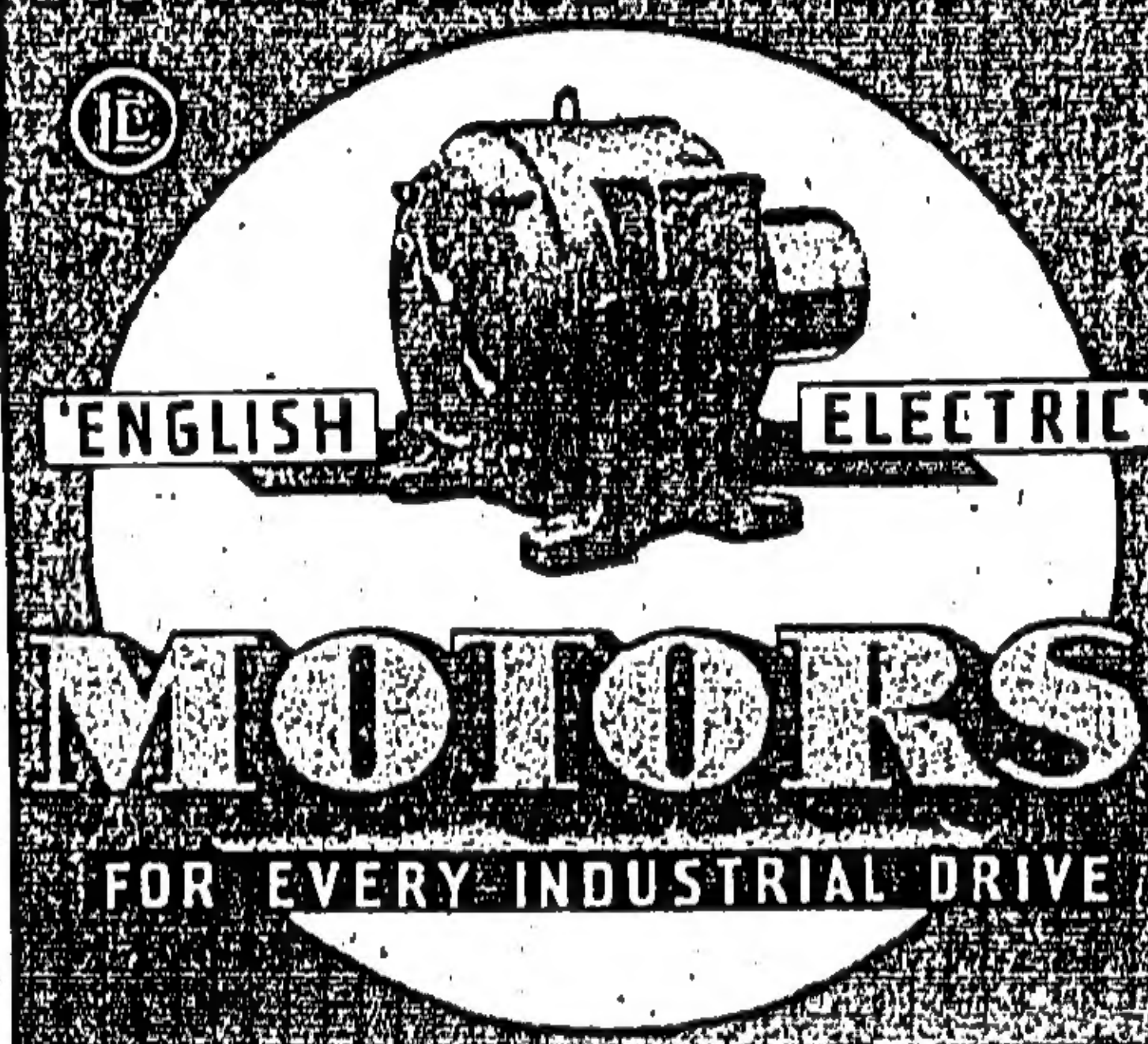


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ENGINEERING PAGE

Power Transmission In Hong Kong

If one drives along the road towards Castle Peak, near the district of Tsun Wan, a road turns off to the right and climbs steeply towards the Jubilee dam. This road, Pineapple Pass, after a short distance, curves behind a small ridge on which is perched one of the main outdoor substations of the China Light and Power Co. It is here, from this collection of steel lattice towers, hung with insulators, that the thin threads of transmission lines swing away across the hills far out into the New Territories. It is here, should you choose to stop the car and look through the steel fencing, that you can see some of the few transformers which are working out of doors in the Colony and are therefore easily inspected.

If by any chance you are moved to make this diversion on your way to the beach and you are not an engineer, you will recognize the transformers they are much different because they are the bulkier pieces of equipment within the compound. Large steel-clad tanks, with tubes curving from their sides and, on top of the tanks, tall shiny brown porcelain bushings looking rather like a child's attempt at Christmuses in plasticine. You will probably be disappointed and what ugly, uninteresting pieces of apparatus; stolid and unmovable with no glittering surfaces or whirling parts. But it is as well you should know that without this piece of apparatus there would be no transmission line for it is within these selfsame tanks that the electric energy from the power station is transformed from the time and easily confined servant you use in your home into a furious energy of high potential which can leap along the long distances of the transmission lines with little loss of energy.

22,000 Volts

At Tsun Wan the transformers raise the voltage from 6,000 to 22,000 volts, and at this potential, our servant has to be handled with care. The porcelain bushings, or terminals, indicate this change in his nature for it is only by the use of these lengthy and robust pieces of insulating material that it is possible to bring 22,000 volts from inside the tanks and lead them to the transmission lines. Without this transformation, the transmission towers, in order to convey the same amount of power, would need to be hung with huge cables of copper thicker than a man's leg; an impossibly uneconomical arrangement. These three transformers standing out there in the open air,

however, only a few of those needed to distribute and handle the power to your homes and the factories of the colony. The China Light and Power Co. have almost 120 transformers in service with a total output of some 40,000 KVA and, on the island, the Hongkong Electric Co. have 140 transformers with a combined output of 60,000 KVA.

Most of these transformers are housed within substation buildings, tucked away in various parts of the Colony. The supply generated at the power stations is brought through underground cables at a medium potential of 6,000 volts to these substations which are located at points

By A Special Correspondent

around which there is concentrated demand for low voltage supply and within the transformers, at these substations, the voltage is reduced to that used for the apparatus in houses and factories.

Within The Tanks

Within the tanks of the transformers the essential windings and steel cores are immersed in special oil. This oil serves two purposes; firstly it acts as an insulator and prevents the high voltage leaking from the windings to the steel case. Secondly it assists in keeping the windings cool, much as does the water in the radiator of your car. During the Japanese occupation many of the local manufacturers of British and other people in need of cooking oil, found a ready-made supply by stealing oil from the transformers. The Hongkong Electric estimate that some 5,000 gallons of oil were drained from their transformer tanks. After the reoccupation both themselves and the China Light and Power Co. found many of their transformers only half full of oil. It is a real tribute to the design of these transformers that, in spite of this loss of oil, they continued to carry load, in many cases for periods of more than twelve months without breakdown.

The static transformer, to use its full name, is an extremely reliable piece of equipment although in those cases where it is connected to overhead lines, as in the New Territories, care has to be taken to protect it, as far as possible, from the effects of lightning strokes or on near to the lines. These strokes induce fast travelling impulses of exceptionally high voltage which flash along the lines and, upon

reaching a transformer, can and do cause severe damage to the internal windings. The China Light and Power Co.'s engineers have found in the past that serious damage has been sustained on at least one of their outdoor transformers every two to three years. The two power companies of the colony have of course sustained some losses in transforming equipment as a result of the Japanese occupation although thanks to the foresighted policies they both followed in the building up of their distribution systems before the war, these losses have not seriously impaired the smooth operation of their systems. Now transformers are on order from Britain and it is telling evidence of the usefulness of this type of plant to learn that British factories have such heavy orders that it takes some five years to deliver a medium sized transformer and anything from three to four years to deliver large transformers such as are used on the British Grid system.

A Book On Water Power In The Past

This is an excellent sketch history of water supply from prehistoric times. It deliberately excludes the most recent developments and, indeed, only gives 12 pages to the Nineteenth Century, the object being to por-

The Story of Water Supply

By F. W. ROBINS.
Oxford University Press

tray the evolution of the subject prior to the modern period. While Mr. Robins is not an engineer and expressly disclaims any technical aims, the matter is so well collected and covers so large a range, both in time and space, that it cannot fail to arouse the interest of any reader concerned with water engineering. The author points out that, before the invention of water-carrying vessels, primitive men must have stayed like the animals, within reach of a stream or other source of water. The next stage was the storage of water or digging for that stored below the surface, and so to the well. Thereafter developed irrigation and water-lifting, and the formation of water tunnels and underground elaters. The methods of ancient Greece, the water system of ancient Rome, and the development of water systems in the Roman Empire are discussed in turn, followed by the reversion to well supply in the Dark and Middle Ages, with some interesting remarks concerning holy wells and monastic wells. The development of leats and conduits are considered next; then come references to water sellers and carriers, water wheels and wooden pipes, the control of the village well and the parish pump and, finally, the beginning of power systems by which water could be supplied over large areas.

Enormous Field

The field from which Mr. Robins draws is enormous and it is quite natural that he should have omitted many things and committed a few minor errors. He may be readily forgiven for spelling "Tibetan" with an "h" but less readily for confusing the saqlah with the "Persian wheel," the latter term should be confined to the na'ura. He also states that the saqlah occurs in Mexico, without remarking that such examples were introduced by the Spaniards. Chinese chain pumps are credited with 3,000 years of life, whereas they are barely 1,500 years old.

Chapter XX, on "Early America," is very interesting, but not sufficient emphasis is placed on the complete absence of wheel-holding devices in pre-Columbian America, which compelled the use of stairways down to the canoes or subterranean reservoirs. The limited spread of the wheel is rather curious; Egyptian ships, even in the 18th Dynasty, had no pulleys in their running rigging.

Chinese technique Reference is made to the wide distribution of the shaduf, but apparently Mr. Robins has not observed Cecil Roberts's notice in his book *And So To Bath*.

of one in Heston; and there was one at work in Germany, near Bremen, in 1946. Surprise is shown, at their existence in Japan, but they are well known in China and are mentioned in Chinese literature of the Fourth Century B.C. As practically all Japanese technique came from China, it is only to be expected that they would be found in Japan, where Chinese books describing them are quite common. Incidentally, the mention of deep wells, might have included a reference to the old Chinese brine wells.

Such captious criticism seems an ungrateful reception of the wealth of matter which Mr. Robins has so well collected and expounded. He does not displace from its pedestal Ewbank's great work on the history of water-lifting devices, which, although making the common fault of exaggerating the antiquity of certain "of them and guessing (usually wrongly) where knowledge is lacking, is still the best book on this subject but, while he would probably disclaim any intention to compete with it, he has produced a survey which, on the whole, is excellent.

H.K.'s New Building Blocks

Local manufacture has begun of Cell-O-Crete, a light building block made of cement and of fine small cellular structure. This type of block is widely used in Europe and America for building purposes and for insulation, but it is new in Hongkong where manufacturing has started only recently at Wong Chuk Hang Path near Aberdeen.

The insulating capacity of these blocks makes them outstanding for cold storage plants, refrigerated rooms, etc. inasmuch as a 2" cork layer can be replaced by 3" Cell-O-Crete with the same insulating effect.

For construction work this type of block is particularly useful in concrete slabs of the rib type with Cell-O-Crete filling, reducing the cost, the weight and making the slab sound proof between floors.

It is also used for partition walls to great advantage since it saves space and its light weight does not load unnecessarily the concrete structure or slab. Special care is taken by the manufacturers to cure the blocks in their godowns before delivery in order to avoid contraction after any kind of plaster has been applied on walls built with Cell-O-Crete.

The manufacturers use Green Island cement and the compressive strength of Cell-O-Crete blocks averages 330 lbs per sq. in. for the light insulating block and 380 lbs or more for the heavier construction type of block.

Cell-O-Crete can be manufactured in blocks of any shape and size, or simply cast as ordinary mortar. At present the standard size adopted for insulating and building purposes is 18" x 18" x 4" thickness. The density of Cell-O-Crete varies from 25 lbs to 35 lbs per cu. ft. Cell-O-Crete offers other advantages; for instance, it can be sawed as easily as wood; it will stand up to 1,000 Centigrade, it is sound absorbing and insulating.

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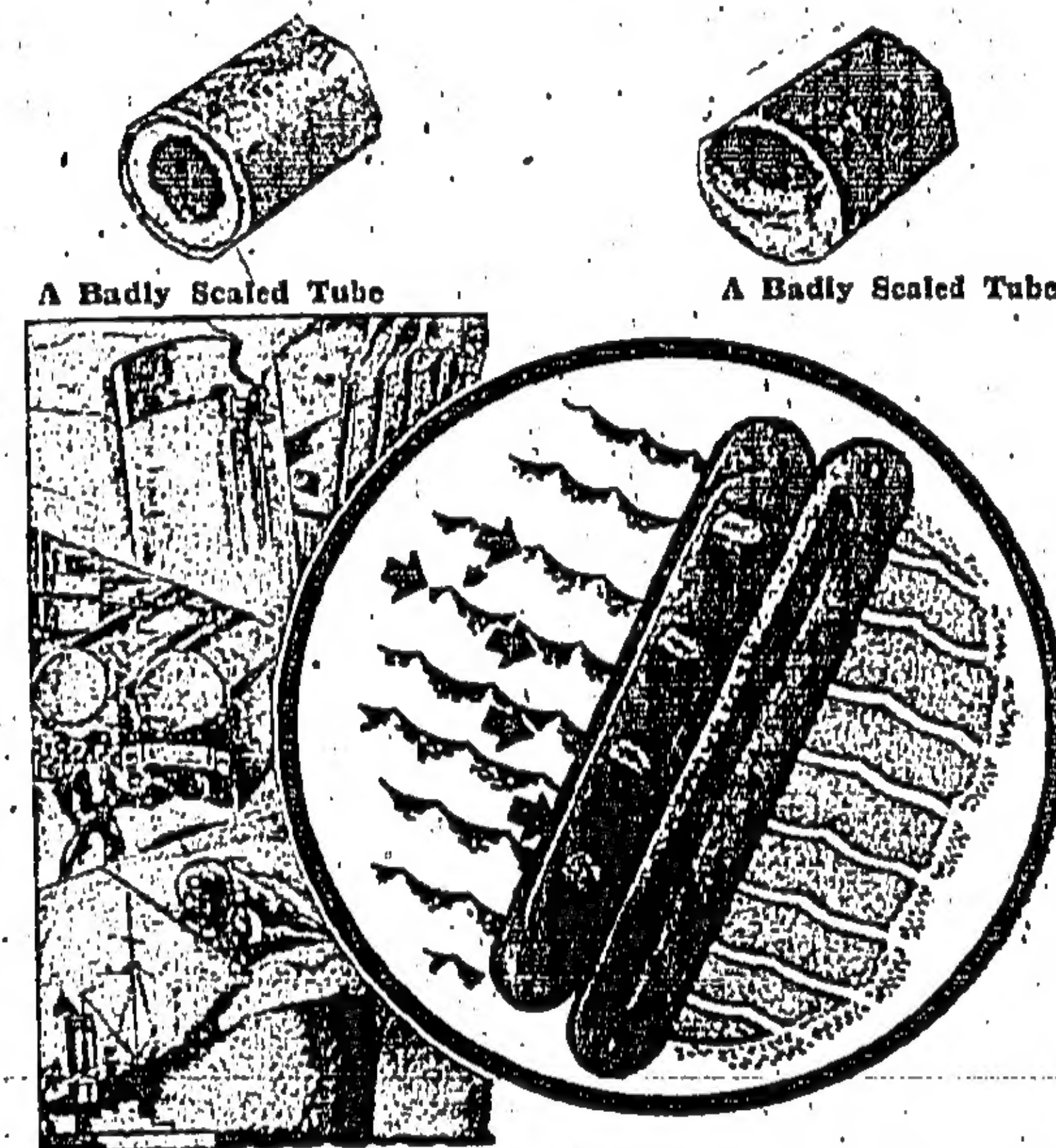
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Notable Wartime Invention

Manufacturers of the Electro-Neutralizer, which was advertised in these pages last week, claim that this notable wartime invention has solved many boiler problems in industrial plants.

Neutralizers, by their unique action, eliminate the necessity for frequent water analysis, chemical treatment, the turblining of tubes and other mechanical means of scale removal. The action is completely automatic, requiring no attention. The electro-deposition effect of the Electro-Neutralizer is obtained through a combination of metals of different potentials. This attracts all free oxygen in the boiler and corrosion takes place on the negative poles of the Neutralizer instead of on boiler metal.

Electro-Neutralizers will not only prevent the formation of new scale but create a water condition that, gradually, removes old scale now in the system. The action of this Neutralizer is not limited to the boiler itself, but extends throughout the entire steam system—protecting valves, seats and traps from pitting and corrosion.

Electro-Neutralizer has been adopted for motor vehicles, where it performs the same important function—the extraction from the water those minerals and impurities that cause radiator pitting, scaling, rust, corrosion and the eventual clogged pipes—all of which add up to unnecessary repair bills.

All Electro-Neutralizers are sold on a guarantee that insures satisfaction in your own boiler room, or motor vehicles, under your own conditions. Test them in the toughest spots; they will prove that your boiler problems can be solved easily, quickly and at amazingly low cost! This guarantee can only be given with products that have stood rigid tests.

Jubilee Of The Electron

Professor Joseph J. Thomson made the first public announcement of the existence of the electron at a meeting of the Royal Institution in London, on April 30, 1897, and, at the same time, gave an approximate estimate of its mass.

This outstanding event in the history of physics is to be celebrated somewhat belatedly by a series of lectures and other functions, which are being arranged by the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society in collaboration with the Institution of Electrical Engineers, to take place in London on Thursday and Friday, September 25 and 26.

An exhibition demonstrating the great influence that this discovery in pure physics has had on the life of the community will also be opened at the Science Museum, South Kensington, on Friday, September 26, and will remain open about three months.

Cathode Rays

Before Thomson's discovery, cathode rays had been extensively studied for some 15 or 20 years. It was his genius, however, which enabled him to grasp what was important in the confusing and almost contradictory clues which experiment had made available; and to carry out the final experiment which demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that cathode rays consisted of negatively-charged particles, all alike and all much smaller than the smallest particle hitherto known to science—the atom of hydrogen.

It is typical of the upward sweep of Thomson's genius that, in his lecture, he also foreshadowed the electron theory of matter which has dominated physical research for the past 50 years.

ENGINEERING: Continued

Some Future Trends In Radio Communication

Up to 1939, there were only a few, though quite important, instances of the use of frequencies above 30 megacycles per second. It was, however, apparently, that these frequencies could be used to provide a substantially interference-free service of a high standard to aeroplanes in flight and that they proved of great value in the Battle of Britain. The Army also used these frequencies at an early date for short distance communication and on the simple transmitters between searchlight sites. Owing to the semi-optical nature of their propagation, operational use at these frequencies was, however, limited until later in the war. The work on centimetre and decimetre wavelengths by the Admiralty and industry also, led ultimately to the No. 10 set. The higher frequencies were, therefore, proven, and found their sphere of application in a way that clearly indicates the lines of future progress.

High Frequency

Both frequency and pulse time modulation advanced greatly during the war. The use of the former was limited, however, for, by the time of advances in the very high frequency band being approached, some important factors were too deeply committed to any, pulse modulating equipment. Nevertheless, investigations showed the advantage of such systems, particularly in case of high speed, since, as early as 1940, successful modulations were in use. In the centimetre work the carrier was interrupted at audio frequency with equal "on" and "off" periods, and might be considered as the pulse technique. During the war, audio apparatus was developed, working on about 10 mc, and the concept of time modulation was introduced. The carrier was interrupted at super-audio frequency and the time duration of the "on" periods was varied in accordance with the audio signals. Thus the possibility of a telephony-centimetre beam transmitter appeared. By again introducing a new principle, it proved possible to interleave eight separate speech messages in time and to provide a multiplex message. This was undoubtedly one of the major advances in technique during the war and it will have a marked influence on future communication networks.

Major Step

In the field of propagation a major step forward was providing the radio operator with a series of channels which gave him the optimum high frequency he should use in terms of the location of the transmitting and receiving stations and the time of day and season. The story is still to be incomplete, but the practical compromise schemes so far evolved look as if they would stand up in good stead until the last mysteries of the ionosphere

are resolved. A good deal of data is now available from which the equipment required to give a service as good as the live telephone service can be forecast. The sun, however, apparently still controls the transmitting medium at the longer metre wavelengths, rain affects the outlook on centimetre wavelengths, and Nature has its own radio counter measures in the selective oxygen absorption.

As regards equipment, the small magnetron and the disc seal

By Sir Clifford Paterson

type of receiving triode made the No. 10 set possible. On the other hand, the production of 130 milliwatt valves between 1939 and 1945 enabled communication to be carried out on a hitherto undreamed of scale. Besides aiding in "tropospheric" communication, the chemist assisted with new insulation materials, so that an outstanding advance was made in the development of the low loss plastic cable. A lot more was discovered about quartz crystals, and they can now be made by mass production methods to give a better variety of reproducible and permanent characteristics. Aerial design has progressed in complexity, the greatest advances having naturally occurred at the shortest wavelengths. On the one hand, the ability to design aerials of given beam-widths with the minimum of side lobes and, on the other, the conception of the hot metal for aircraft shows how well the problem is understood.

Easier Tuning

Operationally, one line of development was the simplification of tuning. It was realised even before the war that, in many cases, it was essential to arrive at a predetermined received or transmitting frequency by a simple operation that could be executed even in the dark. The No. 18 class of set was designed on this basis. The click dial controlled a free oscillator, which could be set to any tuning point in the band and a net of any number of sets pre-tuned to the same set of frequencies. When the Royal Air Force adopted very high frequency working they soon employed crystal control. This gave them accurate frequency selection by the turn of a switch. The number of possible frequencies was, however, limited to four, or later eight, and they had to have the correct crystals at the right place at the right time. To overcome these disadvantages, a few built-in permanent crystals were provided for frequency control; and a large number of channels was obtained by utilising the energy at one or other of the crystal harmonics directly, or, in the more complex equipment, by using the harmonic output to control the frequency of a free oscillator. It

was the intrinsic reliability of the wavelengths below 10 m. which made successful radio-relay systems possible. On the lower frequencies there were many cases where intermediate radio repeater stations were used, including an airborne repeater in at least one outstanding instance. On the continental wave-bands, the chain of No. 10 sets proved to be the only way of establishing quickly reliable communication in newly recovered countries. In the field of navigation aids, the de-

velopment of ray-selection technique, the simplification in presentation and operation, and the potentialities of the wide-aperture system were of interest. The laws of Nature and the ionosphere, in particular, govern the use to which such aids can be put and their particular place in the frequency spectrum. Perhaps the most interesting new technique in continuous waves is that for the determination of position by the phase of the carrier wave; and more will be heard of systems that employed the time as opposed to the amplitude variable. The super-pressure technique, which were developed constitute a major contribution to the successful communication of the armed forces. The abatement of interference from internal combustion engines is particularly noteworthy.

Reliability

Turning to the future of military communications, there will be those who will stress the need for greater reliability of equipment, even if that means limitations in operation. There will also be those who will stress simplification of operation so as to reduce to a minimum the training periods involved. For the main communication links, there is a case for an undecipherable transmission system. All these claims will have to be met. In civil aviation, the relative advantages of the various aids to the pilot are gradually being sorted out, and it seems that, in due time, it will be possible to navigate at least the main short or long-distance routes by radio aids alone, and often with the radio aid controlling the automatic pilot. In land and low flying, continuous wave and radar aids will both be involved. Even in clear weather, over an open sea, the radio aid may be one of the most vital items of equipment, but in conditions of poor visibility also it is beginning to become possible to visualise the time when a passenger-carrying aircraft will be landed purely by radio aids. There was, however, the vital and difficult problem of giving such a service with never a chance of failure. Civil mobile communication is a new class of service the scope of which has yet to be explored. Quick information from and to a fishing fleet, the ability to redirect road transport, the assistance that can be given in a railway marshalling yard or to a breakdown gang, all have a financial value. Such possibilities are, largely due to the development of techniques in the metre and centimetre wavelengths.

Trunk Telephone

As far as communications in general are concerned, there can be little doubt that the efficient and economic operation of the trunk telephone system is made possible by the use of the twelve channel and co-axial cable multi-channel systems, the latter being capable of accommodating 600 channels on one tube. The high cost and comparative inflexibility of a buried cable system would appear to be entirely justified as the primary trunk connection between densely populated areas. In the secondary extension of such a network, geographical difficulties, such as wide river estuaries, are, however, likely to arise, and a radio-linkage system then has attractions. If a radio system is to function as an extension of an existing cable system, it is usually necessary that it should be capable of handling multi-channel carrier signals as presented by the cable. So far, frequency modulation has been found satisfactory for requirements up to 12 or 24 channels. The main problem in such cases is to approach linear modulation and demodulation, so that cross-talk between channels can be avoided. There are many places where a number of trunk channels can be collected together, likely that a pulse-time modulation technique will be very suitable for such requirements. The audio signals are easily translated into suitable pulses, which are given their separate time allocations, while at the receiver the time-sorting of the mixed pulses naturally gives rise to an output

at the separate audio frequencies. The problem is to maintain each separate pulse wave form within the narrow time interval assigned to it. The appearance of multipath radio signals will give rise to echo effects and cross-talk, and the best operational system will be that in which the behaviour of these echoes is most effectively controlled.

B.B.C. Project

The project of the British Broadcasting Corporation to develop very high-frequency modulation broadcasting has the warm support of industry in that it should make available more clear channels for high-quality broadcasting. In television, the wide decision has been made that the 405-line system shall be re-established. This gives a chance to industry to design economic receivers. Many, however, will demand more tangible progress, and the first reasonable step is to design and install a long-range linkage system which will enable broadcasting to be carried out on a national basis, programmes to be collected from the widest area, and the cost of receivers to be reduced. As far as domestic television is concerned, there is a real need for larger pictures, even at some increase of cost. It is unlikely that a solution will appear without the use of a picture signal of appreciably higher definition. The standard for higher definition is commonly assessed at between 800 and 1,000 lines, and most of our techniques are ready for such development. At least, war-time experience has made us familiar with much wider band widths, high radio powers at very short wavelengths, and high gain aerial systems for broadcasting and for point-to-point linkage. The fascinating problems of a colour system are slowly yielding to treatment, but there still seems to be a wide gap between scientific achievement and commercial possibilities.

Radiation

The extension of electrification demands either measures for reducing the spurious radiation from electrical equipment by providing high-power transmitters to overcome such radiation or that no spurious radiation shall occur. A compromise therefore appears essential. Mobile equipment cannot have unlimited power. Alternatively, when high-power fixed stations modulate the ionised layers, mutual interference between signals occurs. The exact balance is one of economics, but there are cases where safety of life is involved. Such services should be allowed special consideration. Interference from car ignition systems may be expected to receive early attention, since television is particularly affected, and means of preventing it have been shown to be simple and practical. The bearing of all this on export trade must not be overlooked. We are in a better position than before the war to supply equipment engineered to the requirements of any specific locality. Moreover, industry is well equipped to reproduce in its laboratories the conditions that have to be met overseas and hence to ensure a very high standard of reliability.

HOW DEMOCRACY MUST GO INTO ACTION

(Continued from Page 6)

In Turkey the Kemalist reforms remain in force, people look and act like western Europeans. There is an opposition press. But over half of the national budget and a large fraction of Turkey's badly needed manpower go to support the army. And the Army is used to maintain the state not just to repel aggression. Japan is a great experiment in the reform of a nation and people. The atmosphere is one of eager cooperation. Yet it is far too early to tell whether the changes are taking root. General Douglas MacArthur's remark to us that the control and tutelage should continue for, at least a generation seems a necessary safeguard. Our flight also emphasised the narrowing lines of global interest. It should be one world and yet it is not. Great competitive forces are at work. Communism which thrives on chaos is a persuasive world influence to which an adequate reply is not yet being made. That reply depends upon America's success in making democracy tangible, practical in action more than in precept. Associated Press.

FLAME SPRAYING

New Battle Against Corrosion

It was a good many years ago that Sir Robert Haddfield calculated that corrosion cost England £25,000,000 a year.

The recent war has been a period in which the attention of the designers and metallurgists has been focused more than ever before on questions of protection from corrosion, especially under tropical conditions and in marine atmosphere.

As the result of these experiments, and experience, Messrs. Schori Metallizing Process Ltd., of London, have improved on the pre-war methods of metal spraying and developed a new technique — flame spraying of powdered metals and plastics.

The basic principle of Schori Plating consists of sucking from a container, by means of an air current, a supply of powdered material which is induced by the pistol and directed on to the surface being sprayed through an annular flame of compressed oxygen and acetylene (or, what is even better, propane).

The Schori can spray an immense variety of materials, limited only by the fact that they must be fusible, or at least "sinterable", thus permitting any kind of metals, plastics, shellac, sulphur, etc., to be permanently bonded to the surface under treatment.

Thick Coating

Zinc spraying has been shown, during the war years, to have many advantages over other forms of zinc coating. The sprayed coating can be easily made thicker than electro-deposited coating, or coating produced by hot dipping. With a thick coating the galvanic couple zinc/iron protects the iron at its base, zinc corrosion product fills the pores entirely, thus creating a rust-resisting armor which, incidentally, affords an ideal key and basis for application of paint, which is far from the case with galvanized coating.

Aluminium spraying has found particularly large application in the aircraft industry for such duties as protecting the fins of aircraft cylinders against extreme heat and coating the linings of hot water tanks, petrol tanks, etc.

Probably the greatest advantage possessed by the spray gun is the fact that it is able to flame-spray a wide variety of non-metals, such as Thiokol, Polymerized Shellac, Coloured Polythene, Sulphur, various kinds of plastics and synthetic rubber, which helps the manufacturers to solve many of their knotty problems.

Many Uses

Following is a very abridged list of uses of the application of flame-spraying:

Zinc Spraying — to make structural steel permanently corrosion-free, to make hulls and superstructures of ships really rust-resistant, to obviate chipping and painting of shipwork, to protect gas holder tanks and oil tanks from salt air.

to protect walls of electric furnaces, foundry ladles and fire bars against extreme heat.

to protect cylinders of air-cooled engines against corrosion and heat.

Swides Iron Spraying — to save castings from the scrap heap.

Steel Spraying — to build up worn-out shafts.

Tin Spraying — to make food containers safe.

Lead Alloy Spraying — to render chemical plants acid resisting.

Sulphur Spraying — to water-proof and paint concrete.

Bronze Spraying — to build up bearings, and for decorative finishes.

Thiokol Spraying — to protect steel against chemical fumes.

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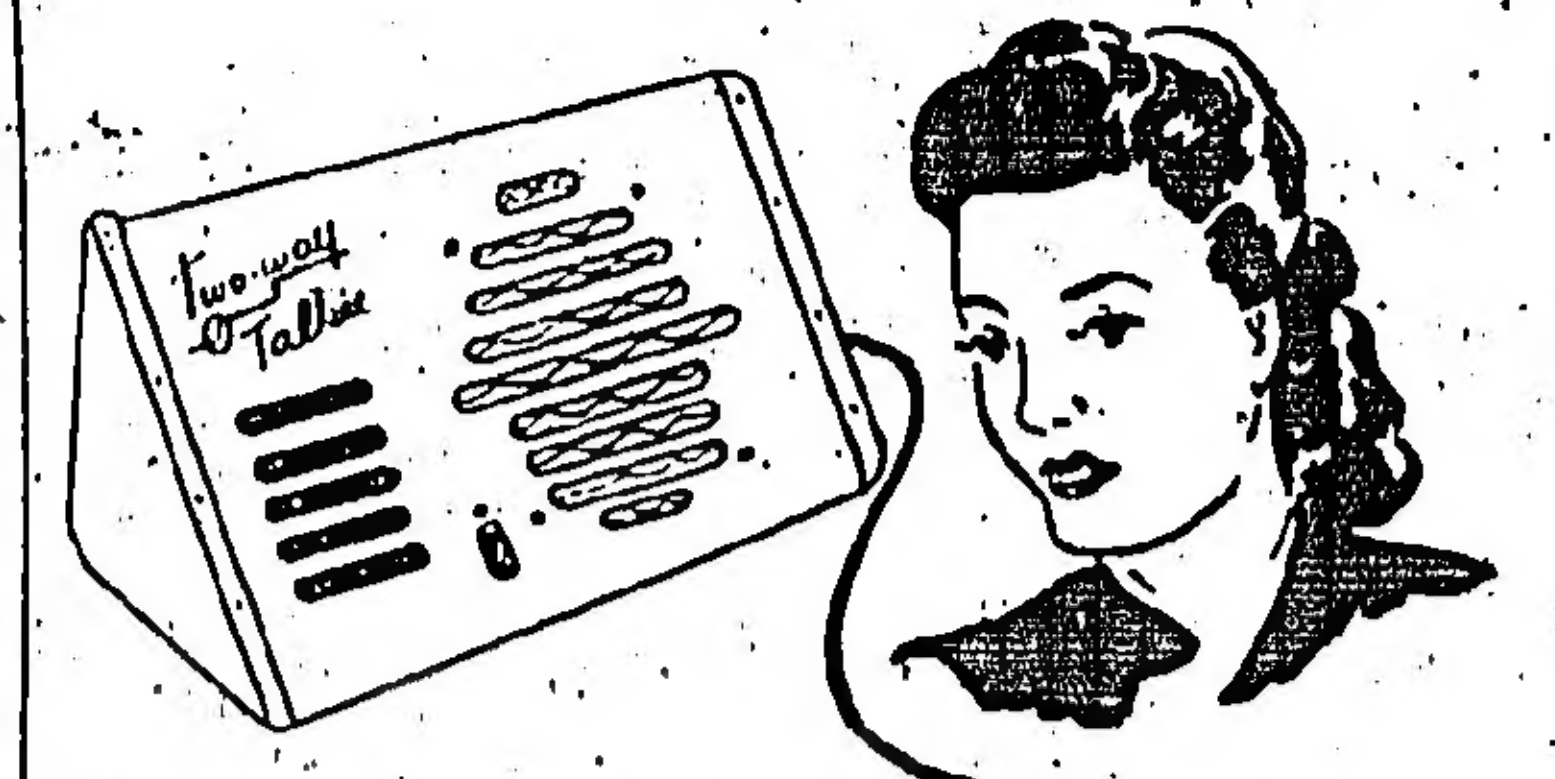
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The Engineering Department of Yu Tung Tai Limited, Licensees of Schori Process for China, have recently received from England a number of pistols and powder, and plan soon to make demonstrations of this most interesting and useful process.

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Open Switch Cause Of Smash

Westville, June 30. Seven passenger cars of the Baltimore and Ohio train "Columbian," en route from Chicago to Washington, derailed near here tonight when the train hit an apparently defective switch.

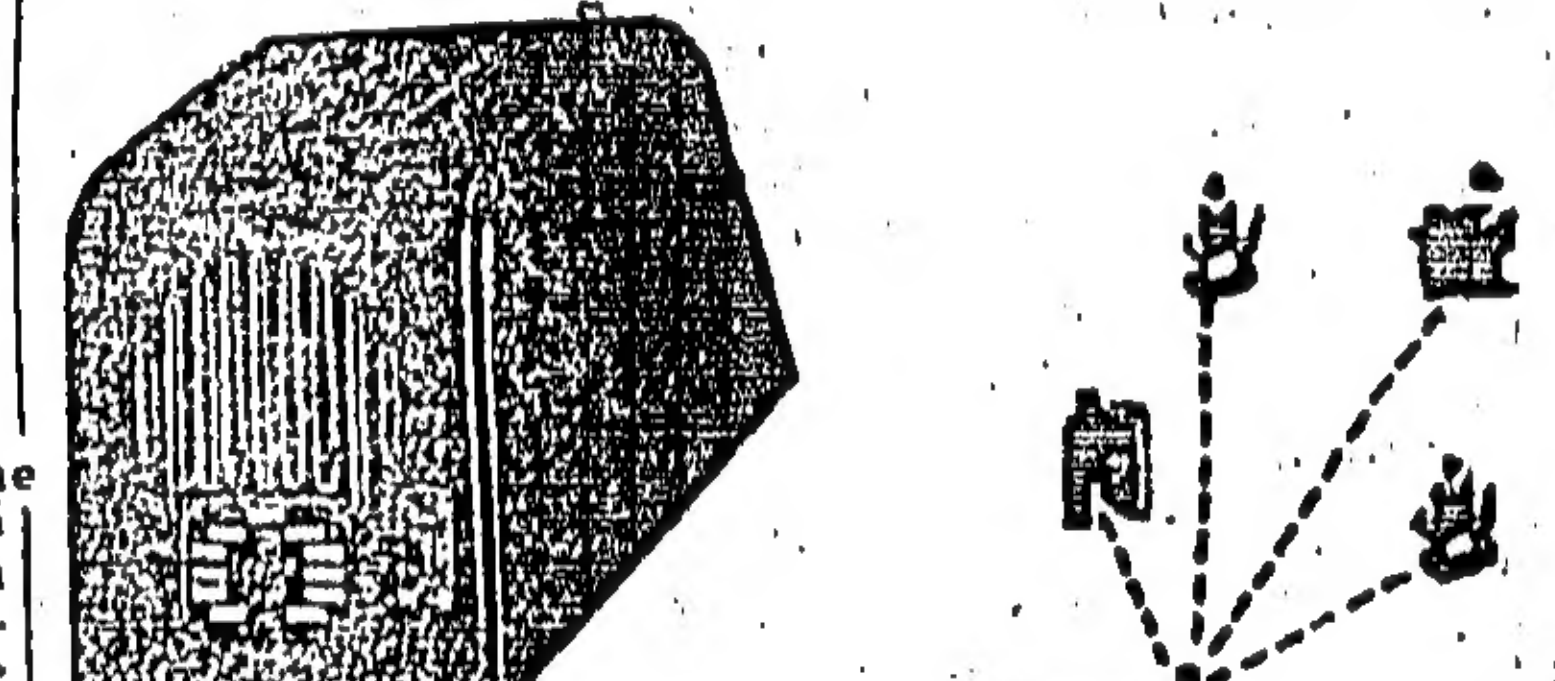
The police reported at least 60 persons injured.

The police said the vibration of the train, speeding across the country at 78 miles per hour, was believed to have thrown open a switch, throwing the train off the tracks.

No one was reported killed but the police said at least 40 of the injured were stretcher cases, some of which were in critical condition.

The train roared through the deserted Alida, Indiana, crossing. Three hundred yards beyond the crossing, seven of its nine cars buckled and left the tracks.

Corporal Robert Scott of the Indiana State Police said that "60 or 70 persons" were removed in ambulances to the hospital. United Press.



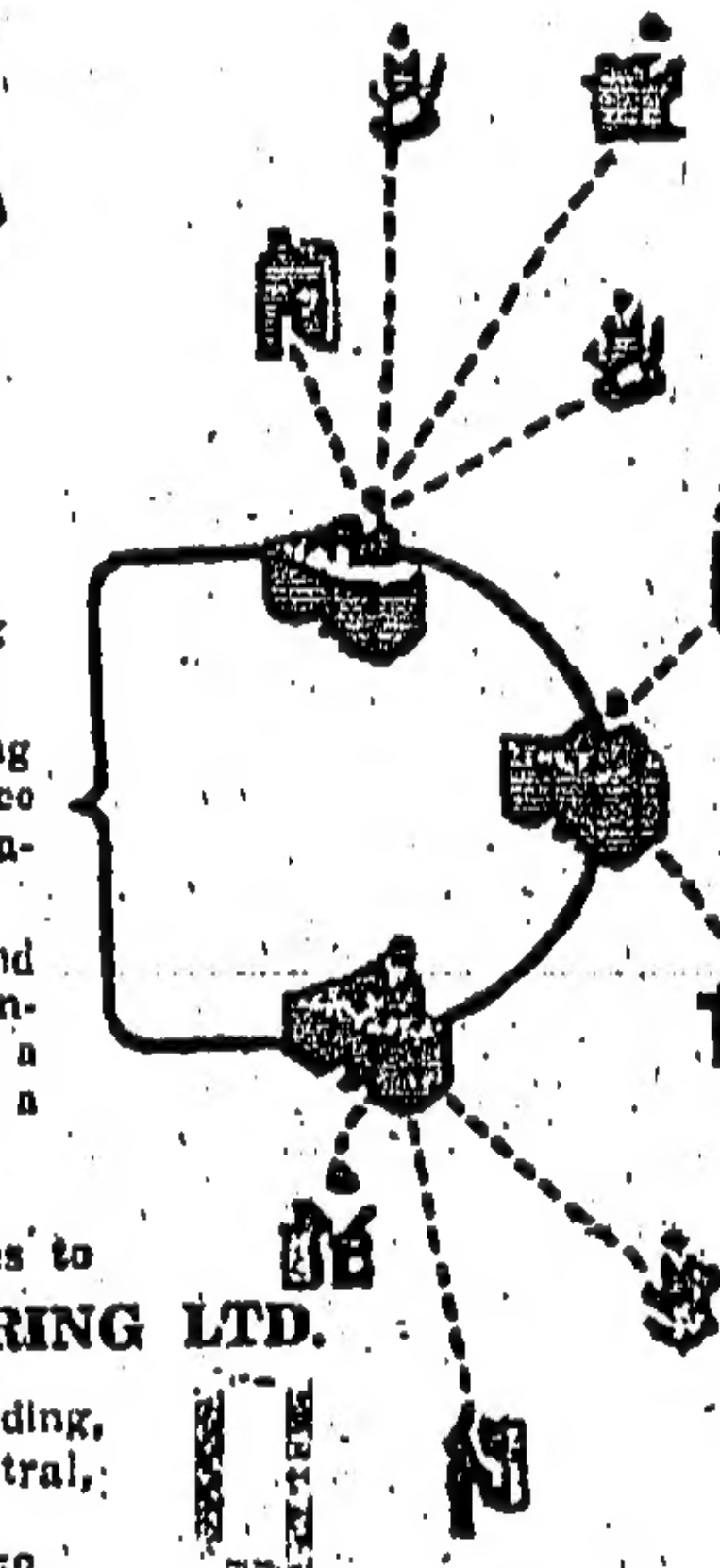
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YANTUNG	Shanghai, Haiphong, Pakhoi & Hanoi 10 a.m. 6th July
YUNAN	Swatow 3 p.m. 6th July
HONGKING	Shanghai, 4 p.m. 8th July
YONGHONG	Amoy & Shanghai, D.I. 8th July
YONGTIAN	Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar, D.I. 12th July
YANYANG	Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin D.I. 16th July

ARRIVALS FROM

YAN	Swatow a.m. 4th July
YANG	Shanghai, 7 a.m. 5th July
YANG	Singapore 6th July
YANG	Tientsin, Shanghai & Foochow 7th July
YANG	Shanghai & Keelung 9th July

CANTON RIVER LINE

SUEH	Arrives 5 p.m. 5th July
SHAN	Arrives 8.30 a.m. 7th July
SHAN	Arrives 6 p.m. 3rd July
SHAN	Sails 9 a.m. 5th July

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U.K. SERVICE**Arrivals from**

AMEMNON	U.K. via Straits 5th July
PEPON	U.K. via Straits 16th July
PEPON	U.K. via Straits 16th July

Sailings to

ENAP	Genoa, Marseilles, Harve, and Glasgow late July
PEPON	Liverpool via Port Said late July

NEW YORK SERVICE**Arrivals from**

RIEXENOR	U.S.A. via Manila Mid July
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Arrivals from

IANSS	Australia 3rd week July
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Sailings to

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	Early July	m.v. "BATAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	16th July	m.v. "DONA AURORA"
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SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
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RAMADIER DEMANDING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Paris, July 1.

The Socialist Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, told a meeting of the Socialist Party today that he will ask for a vote of confidence in the National Assembly.

The vote on Friday will climax the debate on the Government's economic policy which opened last week and was resumed today.

The National Assembly opened its critical debate on the Government's economic policy against a background of 1,000,000 iron and steel workers on strike because of the recent austerity cuts, and monthly salary cheques unpaid because of a bank strike. "Fiasco plot" revelations added to the tension.

In spite of the bitter opposition from the Communists, now out-

side the coalition, from the De Gaulle and Rightwing Independents, who accuse the Government of impotence, most observers concur in giving the Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, more than an even chance of pulling through.

He himself described rumours that he planned to reshuffle his Cabinet before the vote as "sheer imagination."

Attempt On German's Life

Berlin, July 1.

The Russian news agency (APN) reported today that an assassination attempt was made yesterday against the President of the Soviet zone, August Frobelich, in Weimar.

Frobelich, President of the Thuringen Parliament, was stabbed in the arm by 28-year-old Heinz Andree, who entered Frobelich's office on the pretext of bringing him a letter.

After one lunge, Andree was overpowered and arrested. —United Press

Swing The Stimulant

Hollywood, July 1.

Movie music composer, Albert Glasser, revealed today that guinea pigs which listen to swing tunes reproduce faster than those who hear classics.

He said as an experiment he played swing music to one pair of guinea pigs four hours daily for five months. They had 10 offspring.

He served classical music to another pair. Their reproduction was a modest two. "I draw no conclusions; I only state the facts," —United Press.

U.S. NAVY VISIT

Copenhagen, July 1.

The United States destroyers, Core and Strubling, arrived this afternoon at Copenhagen.

Immediately after, Captain F.E. Wilson, Commander, welcomed Danish officials aboard. Captain Wilson later called on the American Ambassador to Copenhagen, the Lord Mayor of Copenhagen, and other Danish officials. —Reuters

San Diego, July 1.

The slavery trial of Alfred Wesley Ingalls was delayed today while police cleared the corridors of an overflow, which was created when 300 negroes tried to shove into the small courtroom. —United Press.

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New Bid To Revive Jap Trade

Tokyo, July 2.

A request to use approximately US\$200,000,000 worth of frozen Japanese gold and precious metals as collateral for raw material purchases has been forwarded to the Far Eastern Commission by SCAP, the United Press learned today.

The gold and precious metals are at present impounded in the Bank of Japan.

SCAP officials refused to comment pending a FEC answer which is expected shortly. This is regarded here as another attempt by the Economic and Scientific Section to secure for Japan a "revolving fund" for the purchase of a self-liquidating raw material stockpile with which Japan could engage in a greater volume of foreign trade. —United Press.

JULY 4 AMNESTY

Kokura, July 2.

Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, commanding the 24th Division, announced today he would grant amnesty on July 4 to 50 Japanese sentenced by the Provost Courts for blackmarketing or theft.

The Japanese to be freed have served a greater part of their sentences, which ranged from six months to two years. —Associated Press.

Boycott Plan In Indo-China

Saigon, June 30.

Plans for a countrywide "Boycott the French" movement are being considered by the Viet Namese nationalist leaders outside Saigon. It was learned reliably today. The deadline is set for July 15.

The movement, which is intended to force the French to negotiate with Viet Nam leader Ho Chi Minh, will include an "economic and administrative boycott of French colonialists and their Government," a prominent resistance leader who is applying the final touches to the programme told Reuters.

Annamate people working in Government offices, banks, workshops, transport and communication services will be asked to quit their jobs on a day to be decided later and to stay in the villages until a political settlement is reached.

Disclosing further details of the "non-cooperation" campaign, the spokesman said:

"Vietnamese cultivators and businessmen will be required in the name of the Executive Committee of Nambu (underground organisation which has resisted the French in Cochinchina for more than 18 months) not to have any dealings with the French, and food, fuel and other essentials will not be allowed to reach the French occupied territory."

"Viet Nam guerrillas will be ordered to keep a close watch on all routes through which supplies generally pass from the countryside to the towns, and confiscate them whenever they are found."

Setback

Transport services, and industrial establishments in Saigon have already registered a setback even though the boycott movement is still in the discussion stage.

The French newspaper "Union Francaise" estimates that "the number of absences in factories and workshops today varied from six to twenty-five per cent."

Several workers in the city's tramway service did not report for work today, but the services are running normally.

Hundreds of Annamate cycle-riders pulled out to the general anxiety as they went on strike in protest against alleged "high rentals" charged by owners for the vehicles. —Reuters.

Threw Motor At Police

Fong Sam-kau, alleged to be the man who after throwing an electric motor at PCC 1505 escaped from custody on June 27, appeared before Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday on a charge of possession of the electric motor.

DSI J.R. Sykes, prosecuting, stated that accused was arrested at about 0.45 a.m. on June 30 at Reclamation Street. Questioned, he admitted having found the motor in the scavenging lane behind 18 Victory Avenue on June 27.

He was originally arrested, at about 0.45 a.m. on June 27, with Lee Yue, a firework dealer (who was sentenced to a \$100 fine or six weeks' hard labour on Saturday). On the way to the Mong Kok Police Station, he threw the motor at the Police constable and made good his escape.

Defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour and to be expelled from the Colony.

DSI Sykes informed the "China Mail" yesterday that the motor was still at the Mong Kok Police Station waiting a claimant.

ShippingList**In Port**

Allegonda (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.
Anhui (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.
Amaranthus (Welch)	S.S. Po
Andie Lehn (New, Hord)	Kin. wht.
Annapurna (P. & O.)	A.1
Annock (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Backhuysen (U. & B.)	Kin. dk.
Bolshevik (J.C.J.L.)	Taikee dk.
Calcutta (T. & S.)	S.S. Po
Caroline Moller (Mollers)	S.S. Po
Chongking (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Cerion (A.P.C.)	Canoo. dk.
Edith Moller (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Fraser (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Hilda (M.O.T.)	Mackie's
Emp. Jamaica (Wang Kee)	Taikee dk.
Emp. Labrador (Williamson)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Mountain (Moller)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Nightingale (Mackinnon M.)	A.P.
Emp. Tern (Williamson)	Ymt.
Flying Enterprise (Everett)	Kin. wht.
F. Beuharnois (Dowell)	Canoo. dk.
F. Hing (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Fr. Kwang (A.P.C.)	S.S. Po
Fr. Sandusky (Bank Line)	Naval Buoy
Fr. Fochow (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Gadila (A. & B.)	Kin. dk.
Gladstone (Gibb L.)	Mackie's
Gujarat (Bank Line)	A.15
Hung Heia (China M.)	S.S. Po
Hartington (Dowell)	Kin. dk.
Hiram (Thornen)	Kin. dk.
Hui Tan (Douglas Co.)	Co's wht.
Hui Lee (Thornen)	S.S. Po
Hawakauri (Wallen)	Tsun Wan
Heinrich Jansen (Jensen)	Kin. dk.
Hui Kung (Wallen)	Ymt.
John Mark (Gibb L.)	Kin. dk.
Jonathan Harrington (Everett)	Taikee dk.
Kendworth (Williamson)	Ymt.
Kiel (A.P.C.)	Canoo. dk.
Kiel (Wallen)	Ymt.
Lafayette (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Lok Bank (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Marylock (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Maryssea (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.
Madame (G. China)	Kin. dk.
Mau Sang (Jardine)	S.S. Po
Mutish (Mackinnon M.)	A.1
Mel Nan (Goony)	L.C.K.
Mel Ping (Goony)	Kin. dk.
Mel Shan (Goony)	Kin. dk.
Mel Jen (Gibb L.)	Ymt.
N.Z. Victory (Jardine)	Kin. wht.
Neuchwang (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.
Panama (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Ping Wo (Jardine)	Canoo. dk.
Perth (Wallen)	Ymt.
Perth (Larson)	Kin. dk.
Pinar (J.C.J.L.)	S.S. Po
Harper (Chin Benz Hong)	Taikee dk.
Rhantun (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Simon Steven (J.C.J.L.)	Kin. dk.
Stanhill (Dowell)	Kin. dk.
Stirling (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.
Sing Hing (Ta Hing)	Kin. dk.
Somerville (Bank Line)	A.17
Store Nordlake (C. & W.)	T.S.R. wht.
Taiung (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Taiwan Peak (Mackinnon M.)	S.S. Po
Taiwan (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Wah Chung (S. China)	L.C.K.
Whangpa (D. & B.)	Canoo. dk.
Wing Sang (Jardine)	Canoo. dk.
Wurhang (D. & B.)	L.C.K.
Yehow (D. & B.)	Taikee dk.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS

2.7. Geneville (Larson)	Kin. wht.
2.7. Geneville (Jardine)	Kin. wht.
3.7. Hinchuan (Jardine)	A.1
Malacca (East Asiatic)	D.G.A.
Azamennen (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Henry M. Stephen (Everett)	Hull's
John Palmer (Gibb L.)	Hull's
Great Republic (U.S. Lines)	A.1
Luxmi (Bank Line)	A.11
Stephen W. Kearny (Everett)	K. wht.

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Produce	Swatow 2.7
Emp. Park	Swatow 2.7
Taiwan	Hullow 2.7
Avic	Tamhong 2.7
Skavann	Shanghai 4.7
2.7. Hellerophon	Sydney 21.7
Inchmark	Calcutta 22.7
Cerion	Manila 5.7

EXPECTED DEPARTURES

3.7. Amaraopora	Singapore 8.7
Hui Lee	Hullow 4.7
N.Z. Victory	Shanghai 7.7

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Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.

Manila P.I., 2 p.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcel Post for Canada). (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Saigon (Reg.) 3 p.m.

(Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Bata-

via, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland.

Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 3.30 p.m. (Ord.)

3.30 p.m. G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.)

3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow and Amoy: Airmail

for Canton, Fochow and Shanghai.

(Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Kowloon, 4 p.m.

Macan, Taishan and Ehekki, 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train), 5 p.m.

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Patty Fails In Wimbledon Semi-Final

Tame End To Notts Match

Nottingham, July 1.
Overnight and morning rain limited cricket to two and three quarter hours here today and all interest went out of the game between Notts and the South Africans, which ended in a draw.
The final scores were: Notts 221 and 141 for six wickets, South Africans 365.
When play did commence, Notts were safe from defeat, but their batsmen refused to take any chances and the cricket was extremely dull.
Harris and Simpson, who each scored 41, occupied an hour and three quarters over the ground which stood at 96, even though South Africa's main bowlers were being reduced.
Mitchell, who has seldom bowled on the turf, stayed on for nearly an hour and a half and took two wickets, while Pavesi in one spell took three wickets for four runs in five overs.
Debutant, first Overstone, who has an injured finger, performed a good session behind the stumps, getting to dismiss three batsmen, Rea, etc.

RYDER CUP OFF

London, July 1.
Ed Butler, President of the American Professional Golf Association, has called the British Professional Golfers Association, "regretting" his inability to stage the Ryder Cup match between professional golfers of America and Britain in America as originally arranged for November, or December, Reuter.

British Open Golf Qualifiers

Hoylake, July 1.
Most of the fancied competitors, including the formidable Americans Johnny Bulla, Vic Ghezzi and Frank Stranahan, qualified for the event proper in the British Open golf championship here today.

Overseas golfers occupied the limelight in the second qualifying round on the Hoylake and Arrow Park course today.

Norman Von Nida, of Australia, who has been consistent in winning British tournaments this season set a record for the altered Hoylake course with a brilliant round of 69 to lead the qualifying field with a total of 139 for 36 holes. He had a round of 70 yesterday.

Johnny Bulla did the first nine holes at the Arrow Park course in 30 while returning 67.

American Baseball

New York, July 2.
In the American League, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Chicago White Sox 2 to 1. The Tigers broke the one to one tie with an unearned run in the eighth inning to win.

In the National League, Philadelphia staged a live-run uprising in the sixth inning to upset Brooklyn 5 to 3. Five walks and two hits produced all the Phillies runs. Phillips left fielder, Del Ennis' consecutive hitting streak was halted at 10 games. Dodgers' Jackie Robinson extended his consecutive game hitting streak to 18 when he singled.

American

Detroit	2	7	0
Chicago	1	3	1
Winning pitcher	Alfon Benton		

National

Brooklyn	5	3	1
Philadelphia	3	5	0
Winning pitcher	Charley Schanz		

American

Boston	3	6	1
New York	15	10	0
Winning pitcher	Jansen		

National

St. Louis	2	12	0
Pittsburgh	1	6	1

American

Cleveland	0	12	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Winning pitcher	Gronow		

—Associated Press.

Wimbledon, July 1.
The United States women players culminated the feat of their men and have three, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough and Doris Hart, in the last four of the singles championships. The Empire flag is kept flying by the blonde South African, Sheila Summers, who created a surprise by beating the American Patricia Todd in straight sets and now opposes Margaret Osborne.

Miss Brough meets Miss Hart in the other semi-final, which should prove one of the titbits of the championships and which might well produce the champion.

Few expected the South African girl, seeded No. 7, to account for the American player, seeded No. 4, who had, hitherto, not dropped a set but there was no fluke about the Empire player's win by 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. Todd is one of the hardest hitters in the championships, but Mrs. Summers did not allow this to unsettle her and by dint of perfect length and accurate driving to the American's backhand forced her into errors.

The South African is normally a hard-court player and her performance on grass today was all the more notable.

It looked as if there might be a surprise in another quarter-final when Britain's leading player, the attractive Jean Neill Bostock, hitting a brilliant length and cleverly disguising her pace, took the first set off Doris Hart at 6-4. Miss Hart, who had been overhitting, found her best form in the second set and, tightening up her game as the English player tired, she took command to win by 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. Mrs. Bostock, however, gave one of her best displays.

Devastating

Louise Brough, seeded No. 2, was in devastating mood against the Australian, Nancy Wynne Bolton, winning 6-2, 6-3. The Australian, who is the

one shot outside the record set yesterday—finished third three strokes behind Nida.

Arthur Lees, of Dore and Totley, with rounds of 71 and 70, was second with an aggregate of 141.

Vic Ghezzi, who only arrived in England the day before the championship started and did not have time for practice on the courses, just managed to qualify with an aggregate of 161. He had rounds of 79 and 72, while the other American, Frank Stranahan, did well with rounds of 71 and 73 for an aggregate of 144.

Henry Cotton, the favourite, finished on the 140 mark with rounds of 74 and 72. F. Van Donck, of Belgium, who recently reached the final of the big British professional tournament, also qualified with 78 and 71 for 149.

There was an unfortunate incident on the Arrow Park course, when B.R. Kelly, of Euston, Norwich, was knocked unconscious by another competitor's ball and had to be rushed to hospital. The ball struck him between the eyes and blood gushed from the wound. His efforts in the championship are over.

One hundred players with scores of 155 or under have qualified for the champion tomorrow, which begins tomorrow over 72 holes.—Reuter.

U.S. SOCCER XI

New York, July 1.
The United States Soccer Football Association announced today that every effort will be made to field a worthy American soccer team in the 1948 Olympic competition.

In 1936, the United States team was defeated in its first game by Italy 1-0. — United Press.

The following will represent C.C.C. "A" in the Knock-Out K.B.G.C. on Saturday at 4 p.m. J. Lee, A.E.P. Guest, T.A. Madar and F. Goodwin (Skip).
Those unable to play to inform Convenor as soon as possible. Woods will be provided if necessary.

The following will present K.C.C. against Prison Officers at K.B.G.C. on Saturday at 4 p.m. J. Lee, A.E.P. Guest, T.A. Madar and F. Goodwin (Skip).
Those unable to play to inform Convenor as soon as possible. Woods will be provided if necessary.

Lock and M.N. Rakusen (Skip).
J. Chubb, J. Fraser, J. Orem and M.O. Fletcher (Skip).
—Associated Press.

W. Howard.
Should the grounds be unplayable on Saturday the game will be played on Sunday.

Irish Boxer Wins On Points

London, July 2.
Rinty Monaghan, Irish fly-weight champion, beat Emile Farnochon of France, on points over 10 rounds, at Olympia on Tuesday night. Farnochon weighed 112½ pounds and Monaghan 113.

The bout was fast and hard fought, and both men gave and took severe punishment. Farnochon, one of the three "fighting Farnochons", was inclined to fight while Monaghan built up an early lead on points by skilful boxing and defence.

In the seventh round, Monaghan clearly showed his superiority at boxing against his hardhitting opponent.

Farnochon sustained a cut over his left eye but this did not slow him down appreciably. But the more furiously he fought the better Monaghan boxed.

In the tenth, Monaghan was floored for a count of three.

The packed stadium cheered the verdict. Monaghan responded with an Irish song and jig. — Associated Press.

Edrich's Brother In Form

London, July 1.
The results of first-class cricket matches which ended today were:

At Manchester: Lancashire beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 141 and 228, Lancashire 208 and 223 for five (Edrich 88 not out).

At Tunbridge Wells: Sussex beat Kent by six wickets. Kent 149 and 256, Sussex 126 and 283 for four (Langridge 138 not out).

At Derby: Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by four wickets. Glamorgan 211 and 215 for five declared (Dyson 84 not out). Derbyshire 143 and 285 for six (Townsend 92, Alderman 58).

At Lords: M.C.C. beat Oxford University by 11 runs. M.C.C. 125 and 417 (Pearce 127), Oxford 194 and 177 (Bloy 69).

At Portsmouth: Hampshire beat Cambridge University. Hampshire 509 for eight declared (Hale 161 not out), Cambridge 366 and 233 for six (Rogers 103 not out).—Reuter.

Tom Brown, Californian speed demon, ran weary Budge Patty into the Centre Court turf and became the first American to enter the final of the singles with a smashing straight set victory of 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Patty, unseeded, giant killer who upset two of the foreign favourites, John Bromwich of Australia and Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia in successive matches, showed the effects, missing shots that he would have drilled away without trouble.

In the women's doubles, Doris Hart and Mrs. Pat Todd of the United States advanced to the semi-finals by beating Britain's Emyrtrud Harvey and Joan Ingham 6-3, 6-4.

Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne, defending champions from the United States, marched through to the semi-finals by beating the Anglo-Chilean star, Mrs. Anna Lizana Ellis, and Jadwiga Jedzejowska of Poland 6-1, 6-3. — United Press.

BOWLS TEAMS

The following will represent C.C.C. "A" in the Knock-Out K.B.G.C. on Saturday at 4 p.m. J. Lee, A.E.P. Guest, T.A. Madar and F. Goodwin (Skip).
Those unable to play to inform Convenor as soon as possible. Woods will be provided if necessary.

The "America" completed its inaugural world flight, two other Pan American Clippers were flying around the world on regular trips, one plane having taken off from San Francisco last Thursday and the other from New York on Friday.

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HENLEY REGATTA OPENING American Sculls Favourite

Phillips Retains Title

London, July 1.
Al Phillips, of Aldgate, London, retained his British Empire featherweight sculling title when his challenger, Cliff Anderson, of British Guiana, was disqualified in the eighth round of their 15-round fight at Olympia, London, tonight, for an alleged low blow.

The pair met for the title in March when Phillips was awarded the decision, which was not favourably received.

Anderson had only himself to blame for today's decision. A thrilling contest for seven and a half rounds ended disappointingly when Anderson, after dropping Phillips with a right to the body, was sent to his corner by the referee and disqualified.

At this stage, there was little between them, although the Briton was fighting better than he had done for a long time and was slightly ahead on points.

It was obvious from the start that Phillips was in better condition than in previous fights and also that he intended to make the running. He kept at close quarters, smothering Anderson's attempts to land punches to the body and there were times when the coloured boy appeared lethargic.

Phillips was down three times in the second round, but he fought back. Anderson, although on the receiving end, often swayed cleverly out of distance and would occasionally sweep his opponent before him with terrific swings to the body.

Phillips was also down again in the sixth round, but he catapulted from his corner in the eighth and landed three solid punches to Anderson's head. This had little effect on the strongly-built Anderson who, driving in to the body, landed a right swing, which brought about his disqualification.

At the weigh-in Phillips scaled eight stone 13½ pounds and Anderson eight stone 11 pounds. — Reuter.

FINAL DRAFT

New Delhi, July 2.
The final draft of the amending bill to the Government of India Act was presented to Indian political leaders when they met Lord Mountbatten at the Viceroy's House yesterday morning.

Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ali Khan were present at the meeting as well as legal and constitutional experts. — Reuter.

Loan To China Is Not Enough

New York, July 1.
The Constellation "America" landed at LaGuardia field late today, completing the first round-the-world passenger flight in commercial aviation history and inaugurating Pan American World Airways' new twice-weekly global service.

Carrying a party of newspaper editors, publishers and airline officials, the transport landed at 5:05 p.m. on the field from which it took off 14 days ago on a 21,426-mile flight over three oceans and three continents.

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Henley-on-Thames, July 1.
A generation ago, America's best oarsman, John Kelly, could not row in the Royal Regatta here because his father had laid bricks.

Today, his son John Jr. is the favourite in this year's Regatta which opens tomorrow.

The change from Kelly the Shunped to Kelly the Favourite is due more to a change in the Kellys than in Henley for the Royal Regatta is still very blue-blooded.

The Kellys are now big Philadelphia contractors and are dining tonight with the local Lord of the Regatta, thus technically lifting the ban on labouring hands in 1930, but you will have to hunt pretty long to find some good, honest callouses on Henley hands this week.

Besides Kelly, 10 oarsmen from England, Norway, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia are entered in the scull races. Kelly raced last week also and was beaten in the finals by a Frenchman who has not returned. Since then, Kelly has won American and Canadian scull titles.

Young Kelly, who has just turned 20 and following his discharge from the Navy, has completed the freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania. He said today that he thought his chances were pretty good.

He has brought his own boat from America, and has toted along some steaks and tomato juice to fry himself from English cabbage which he dislikes.

He says he is feeling fine, although he had picked up a few blisters working over the weekend, while his father, mother and two sisters are here to cheer him up.

Nine Trophies
In addition to the scull division, 105 crews are entered in the Regatta, competing for nine trophies.

Henley is a small but old village, mellowed by age, tucked into the lush greenness of the Valley. The Thames, some hundred feet wide, glides with ease through neat meadows, and white tents rise from one shore to house the labouring part of the Regatta and provides shelter.

The crowds are bright in their school and club caps, jackets and ties.

The spectators section is partitioned, one being open only to those with invitations and the rest open to those willing to pay for the privilege of being "in."

If you just want to see the races, you can rent a flat-bottomed boat and anchor along the course, or earlier still, go and sit on the other shore. — Reuter.

California Tragedies

Westwood, California, July 1.
Former Congressman John Tolan died last night from a heart attack as searchers gave up hope of his missing two-and-a-half year old grand-daughter surviving another chilly night in the high Sierras.

Tolan collapsed yesterday of strain while aiding a 100-man posse to scour the rugged country near Lees Camp, 30 miles southeast of here for little Greta Mary Gale, who wandered away from her summer resort home on Sunday. — United Press.

stabilization of the economy and General MacArthur's insistence on an early and separate peace with Japan is merited by the conditions. Japan is anxious and willing to work.

Mr. Howard said: "The menace of Communism is behind everybody's thinking and the impression seems to be that continual chaos is right down Moscow's alley. America must have a definite policy and announce it to the rest of the world or the rest of the world will continue to hope for impossibilities."

He also said the American found "palms outstretched in every part of the world" for United States money and aid. He said it was of vital importance that Americans realize the necessity of following policies outlined by Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch to determine just how much assistance "we can give and then see it goes to the right places." — United Press.

Troubled China
Debarking, Mr. Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, said that China was the most troubled spot in the world.

Mr. Howard said that during an interview with Chiang Kai-shek, he found China's leader "obviously nervous" and apprehensive about the staggering Chinese economy. He said: "A loan to China isn't going to suffice. We need a firmly established policy toward Russia which will be understood by China. That is necessary or our money will be poured down a rathole."

Turning to Japan, Mr. Howard said, General MacArthur had done a "wonderful job" within the limits of the occupation. "The basic need of Japan is

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Indian Army To Be Divided

LONDON, JULY 2.
VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN, INDIA'S VICEROY, HAS ORDERED A DIVISION OF THE PRESENT INDIAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE BETWEEN THE UNION OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) AND PAKISTAN. THE INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

Under Viscount Mountbatten's order, all military units, with the exception of Moslem personnel, will be transferred to Pakistan, units in which Moslems are a minority will be assigned to Union of India.

As soon as possible, August 15, the military force will be reconstituted on a voluntary territorial basis.

Moslems serving in Hindu units will be allowed to transfer to Pakistan units. Hindus in Pakistan will be permitted to join Hindu units.

All armed forces of India will remain under Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck until they have finally been sorted into two distinct forces and the two governments of India are in a position to feed, house and clothe their respective forces. — Associated Press.

They trusted in the International Labour Organisation to improve their conditions, he said.

He agreed with Mr. Ram, the Indian Government delegate, that the Preparatory Asian Conference in New Delhi would be a first step forward the solution of Asia's labour problems. — Reuter.

Cairo, July 2.
The Egyptian Government and the Vatican have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, it was officially stated here today. — Reuter.

Rightist Plot Questions

Paris, July 2.
M. Krieger Valrimont, French Communist Deputy today gave notice in the National Assembly of his intention to question the Government handling of the "Black Maquis" conspiracy overthrow the Republic by force.

He said he wanted to know how it was possible for an officer who was "an agent of the former Marshal Petain" to continue his activities for so long.

He also sought an explanation why General Maurice Gullaudot, one of those arrested over the plot, was made Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie when, according to him, the general had directed the fight against a section of the French resistance.

Seven are so far under arrest on suspicion of association with the plot.

Investigations into the ramifications of the conspiracy, which according to the Ministry of the Interior was estimated to involve about 25,000 men and to have a financial backing of about \$25,000 will take some time, according to the police.

There is no indication when the case will come to trial. — Reuter.

Paris Arrests
Paris, July 1.
The 20-year-old son of a high Foreign Office official has been arrested and held in Santa Prison on suspicion of complicity in the Right Wing extremist "Black Maquis" plot to overthrow the Fourth Republic.

The suspect, Claude Chauvel, was identified as the son of Jean Chauvel, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry.

The examining magistrate, Robert Levy, ordered young Chauvel held after long questioning regarding the organization.

M. Levy also ordered the detention of Roger Prat, 36, described as a business executive, and Pierre Lefebvre, a broker. Prat was liaison officer with the French Air Force on behalf of the plotters. Lefebvre was accused of directing the finances of the plotters, who were said by the newspapers to have a US\$2,000,000 war chest.

A writ was also issued for the arrest of Count Aroust de Mervels, described as a principal in the conspiracy. — United Press.

General Dismissed
Paris, July 2.
General Edgar de Larnat, Inspector-General of French colonial troops, has been dismissed, it was officially announced here after a meeting of the French Cabinet today.

Mr. Pierre Bourdan, Minister of Information, said that General de Larnat, now in the French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, "has been recalled urgently."

M. Bourdan refused to confirm or deny unofficial reports that General de Larnat was involved in the alleged plot to overthrow the Government.

The newspapers enterprising, Limited, by WILSON JAMES KEATON, Windsor House, Hong Kong.